FBIS DAILY REPORT

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INCREASING EXPORT PRODUCTION, SUCCESSES REPORTED

AU181045 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Tirana, July 18 (ATA)--The Albanian working masses are scoring fresh successes on the fronts of production. Tidings are coming in from various districts of the country informing not only for the realization of the planned tasks, but also for the increase of the new items for export.

As against 1979 this year, which is the last year of the 6th Five Year Plan, the total industrial production will increase by 10.2 percent. Meanwhile, the industrial production in the oil, coal and electric power industries taken together will increase by 25 percent. On the basis of the increase of social production and powerfully relying on our own forces, it is envisaged that by the end of this year the volume of export increased by 32 percent. In Albania today it is realized in less than a month a volume of export which is over 2 times greater than that of 1938. The work is also going on that 65 percent of all the exported items be locally processed as against 46 percent in 1960.

The increase at rapid rates of the industrial and agricultural production from year to year has made possible not only the fulfillment of the growing demands of the economy and people for various items, but also the further increase of the list of the manufactured and semi-manufactured items for export.

Minerals and their byproducts and the electric power hold an important place in the Albanian exports. Albania exports a considerable amount of chromium and chromium concentrate, ferro-chromium, iron-nickel, pyrite and pyrite concentrate, coals, bauxite, quartz, etc. It is presented in the foreign markets also with copper, electric wires and cables and products of the new pyrometallurgical plant which was put into commission recently.

The commissioning of the first phase of the "steel of the party" metallurgical combine provided the possibility for the export of (?some) kinds of steel. Albania offers to the foreign market also fuel and oil byproducts such as benzol, gasoline, etc. There are also exported some kinds of chemical fertilizers, items of plastic industry, building materials, tobacco-cigarettes, etc. The textiles, ready-made garments, knitwears, as well as the traditional items of the Albanian export (?such as) articles of artistic handcraft, tinned and fresh vegetables and fruits, etc, are prefered in the foreign markets.

DIPLOMAS AWARDED TO NEW 'HIGHER' CADRES AT UNIVERSITY

AU191558 Tirana ATA in English 0906 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Tirana, 19 July (ATA)--A ceremony was organised at the University of Tirana on the occasion of the handing over of diplomas to 1320 new higher cadres of about 40 specialities. Such ceremonies have been organized also in the other higher institutes of the country recently. Thanks to the impetuous development and mass character of higher education, especially after the 60's, Albania has succeeded in training higher cadres for almost all the branches of economy and culture. The number of the higher cadres in Albania today is 10 times larger than in 1962. Specialists in 60 various profiles are trained at the faculties of the Tirana University and other higher institutes. Today, the District of Mirdita alone, the most backward region of the country during the anti-people's regime, has twice as many more higher cadres that Albania had before liberation.

ZHIVKOV LEAVES 18 JULY FOR OLYMPIC GAMES OPENING

AU181514 Sofia BTA in English 1455 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, 18 Jul (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, left on a brief unofficial visit to the Soviet Union.

Return 20 July

AU201755 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, returned on 20 July from Moscow, where he was on a short friendly visit. Comrade Todor Zhivkov attended the opening ceremony of the 22d Olympic Games as a guest of honor. The games are a glorious world festival of friendship, youth and beauty.

At Sofia airport Comrade Zhivkov was cordially greeted by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Petur Dyulgerov, Milko Balev, Vladimir Bonev, Georgi Dzhagarov and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairmen of the State Council, Kiril Zarev and Stamen Stamenov, deputy chairmen of the council of ministers, and BCP Central Committee department heads.

Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, attended the arrival of our first party and state leader.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES REPORT ON TODOROV'S VISIT TO POLAND

AU181942 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] The government has heard a report on, and approved the results of, the visit of Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Poland. Todorov paid a visit to Poland at the invitation of Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The protocol on coordination of the socioeconomic plans of the two countries for 1981-85 effects a dynamic increase in the economic and scientific-technical cooperation in conformity with the instructions by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Edward Gierek.

The Council of Ministers directed the appropriate Bulgarian organs to organize the fulfillment of the tasks stemming from the talks held and the documents signed.

TURKISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION LEAVES 18 JULY

AU181735 Sofia BTA in English 1448 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, 18 Jul (BTA)--A delegation of the Turkish-Bulgarian Friendship Group with the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, led by Mr Kemal Anadol, deputy chairman of the group, left Bulgaria today.

During their visit here the Turkish delegates were received by Mr Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, and by Mrs Elena Lagadinova, chairman of the section for friendship with the Turkish Parliament.

The expansion of Bulgaro-Turkish parliamentarian contacts was on the agenda of the talks. The two parliaments' contributions to the expansion and deepening of bilateral friendship and cooperation were stressed.

The Turkish guests had meetings at the National Council of the Fatherland Front and at the Bulgarian Agrarian Union.

The leader of the Turkish delegation, Mr Kemal Anadol, told Bulgarian newsmen that he believed the visit would contribute to the further promotion of good-neighborly relations between Bulgaria and Turkey.

COMMUNIQUE, TREATY ISSUED ON ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU VISIT

Joint Communique

AU191820 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Jul 80 pp 1,2

[Text of joint Bulgarian-Ethiopian Communique on the 10-14 July visit of Ethiopian delegation led by Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam to Bulgaria]

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission to Organize the Party of Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] and also commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia, paid an official, friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 10-14 July 1980.

During the visit Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum, visited economic projects, noteworthy historical and cultural sites and acquainted himself with the achievements of the Bulgarian people in building a developed socialist society. Everywhere in Bulgaria Mengistu Haile Mariam was cordially welcomed --an expression of the friendly feelings of the Bulgarian people for the people of socialist Ethiopia.

During the visit, official talks were held between Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission to Organize the Party of Workers of Ethiopia and also commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia, which were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding.

Present on the Bulgarian side at the talks were Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council; Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs; Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dimitur Stanishev and Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee secretaries; Nacho Papazov, BCP Central Committee Secretariat member and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress; Kiril Zarev, BCP Central Committee member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee member and chairman of the National Agro-industrial Union Central Council; and Dimitur Tekhov, Bulgarian ambassador to Ethiopia.

Present on the Ethiopian side at the talks were Berhanu Said, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, member of the COPWE Executive Committee and chief of the COPWE Foreign Affairs Department; Adil Tedla, member of the COPWE Executive Committee and deputy chairman of the Supreme Council of the National Revolutionary Commission for Development of Central Planning; Mengistu Gemechu, member of the Central Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the COPWE Central Committee; Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs; Debele Geremew, minister of agriculture; Taye Gurmu, member of the COPWE Central Committee and chief of the COPWE "Cooperatives" Department; Haileleul Tebike, commissioner for science and technology; Assefa Wolde, Ethiopian ambassador to Bulgaria; Tesfaye Mekasha, chief political counselor at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Hailu Wolde Amanuel, chief of the European Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The two leaders briefed each other on the development of their countries, reviewed the bilateral relations and outlined measures for their further expansion and deepening.

The resolution of the two sides to continue developing the relations of genuine friendship and comprehensive cooperation in various spheres was reaffirmed.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, highly appraised the successes achieved by the Ethiopian people under the leadership of the Provisional Military Administrative Council in defending the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ethiopia, in the political and socioeconomic transformation of the country and in organizing a nucleus of the future vanguard party of Ethiopia--COPWE--as well as in the support which socialist Ethiopia renders to the forces of liberation struggling against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid and also its active role in rallying the progressive, anti-imperialistic, democratic and peace-loving forces in the OAU and in the nonaligned countries movement.

Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission to Organize the Party of Workers of Ethiopia and also commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia, highly appraised the successes of the Bulgarian people in building a developed socialist society, in accomplishing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and of the following party forums and also the consistent and constructive policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria aimed at strengthening peace and security and developing cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world. He stressed the importance of the 1,300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian State which will be festively marked in 1981.

During the talks it was established with satisfaction that, based on the 28 December 1978 "declaration for developing the relations of friendship and cooperation" and on the other documents signed in Addis Ababa, the Bulgarian-Ethiopian relations are constantly expanding and developing.

The two leaders positively appraised the development of economic relations and, in this connection, emphasized the active role played by the Joint Bulgarian-Ethiopian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

They expressed confidence that the documents signed during the visit on a friendship and cooperation treaty, basic trends toward economic and scientific-technical cooperation and a consular convention, will give a further impetus to the intensification of the political economic, trade and cultural ties.

The two leaders reviewed the present international situation and were pleased to establish that their countries have coinciding positions on basic world problems.

The two sides expressed concern that during the past years the international situation was exacerbated as a result of the provocative actions of the imperialistic, reactionary and hegemonic forces. They reaffirmed their resolve to act to strengthen world peace and security and to take effective steps to halt the arms race as well as to promote disarmament, continue and expand the process of detente, to liquidate the hotbeds of tension and also to continue to contribute to rallying all progressive and anti-imperialistic forces for frustrating the aggressive plans and actions of imperialism.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and socialist Ethiopia resolutely condemned the attempts of the United States and of the other imperialistic forces and China to hinder the process of detente, to intensify the arms race, to interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries and to create hotbeds of crisis and tension in various parts of the world. In this connection, they emphasized the danger that arises from the aggressive course of the U.S. imperialism in the Middle East, Africa and in the other areas where the United States strives to strengthen its military-strategic positions, expand its military bases and concoct aggressive blocs.

Concern also was expressed regarding the NATO decision to produce and deploy in Western Europe new U.S. middle-range missiles which disturb the existing balance of power and threaten peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The two sides emphasized the need for the CSCE Final Act to be implemented in its entirety as a long-term program for action by all countries--participants in the conference. They also expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting will be held in a constructive atmosphere and be successfully completed. They declared themselves in support of the initiatives of the socialist community on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The two sides condemned the hegemonic policy of Beijing's leadership and its aggressive actions against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The stressed the need for establishing peace and security in the area of Southeast Asia and expressed their support for the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea--the only legitimate representative of the people of that country.

The two sides spoke out for a reform in the international economic relations on a just, democratic and equal basis as well as for liquidating exploitation and discrimination in international trade imposed by the imperialists and for respecting the right of all countries to dispose of their own natural resources.

They declared themselves in favor of further elevating the role of the United Nations in strengthening peace and international security on the basis of the strict observance of its charter by all countries.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and socialist Ethiopia warmly acclaimed the 1978 April revolution of the Afghan people as a development of historic importance that opened the way to socioeconomic transformations in Afghanistan. They welcomed with pleasure the 27 December 1979 victory of the sound forces in the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan against the conspiracy of the domestic and foreign reaction that aimed at diverting the Afghan people from their way of development chosen by them. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and socialist Ethiopia decisively condemned the interference of imperialism and international reaction in the domestic affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan aimed at stifling the revolutionary-democratic achievements of the Afghan people. The two sides acclaimed the coordinated efforts and steps of the Afghan and Soviet Governments toward a political solution of the situation in the area around Afghanistan. [paragraph continues]

An expression of good will in this respect was the 14 May 1980 proposal by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on withdrawing certain Soviet military units from Afghanistan.

The two sides resolutely declared themselves against the concentration of military forces of the imperialist countries in the areas of the Indian Ocean and of the Persian Gulf as well as against declaring those areas as "areas of vital interest to the United States" and also against the attempts to form new military-political blocs with the purpose of expanding the present situation and of establishing new military bases. All this endangers the freedom and independence of the peoples in this area and also world peace and security. They reaffirmed their support for the proposal by the countries in the area of the Indian Ocean on making this area an area of peace.

After reviewing the tense and explosive situation in the Middle East, the two sides condemned the Egyptian-Israeli separatist agreement signed under the aegis of the United States and reaffirmed that a true and lasting peace can be achieved only on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from all Arab lands occupied in 1967 and of realizing the irrevocable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right of self-determination and of building an independent state of their own under the leadership of the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They also emphasized the need for guaranteeing the sovereignty and security of all states in this area.

The two sides are in favor of making the Red Sea area an area of peace and of noninterference on the part of the imperialist forces. They condemned the military actions of U.S. imperialism in the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf and call on all coastal states to unite their efforts against the intervention and military maneuvers of imperialism in this area.

After comprehensively discussing the situation in the horn of Africa, the two sides agreed that a halt in the subversive activity, aggression and other hostile activities as well as respect for the UN principles and international agreements and more particularly for the principles of territorial integrity and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries are of essential importance for maintaining peace and security in this area.

The two leaders were pleased to note the new victories achieved by the anti-imperialistic and anticolonial forces in Africa. They expressed confidence in the early and total liberation of the entire African Continent. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and socialist Ethiopia acclaimed the independence proclaimed by the Republic of Zimbabwe which was a result of the long and heroic struggle of the people of that country against the colonial and racist regime. They reaffirmed their solidarity with the just struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa for economic and national independence as well as against imperialism, colonialism, racism, apartheid and social and national oppression. The two sides reaffirmed their support for and solidarity with the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the only legitimate representative of Namibia, and declared themselves in favor of immediately applying the UN General Assembly decisions on the independence and territorial integrity of Namibia.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and socialist Ethiopia decisively condemned the aggressive actions of the South African racist regime against the People's Republic of Angola and the other neighboring independent countries and insist on the immediate and final halting of these acts. The two sides emphasized that these actions of South Africa were possible only because of the support that it receives from the imperialist countries.

The two sides positively appraised the role of the nonaligned countries movement in reducing international tension and its struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid as well as for strengthening national independence, peace and security.

The Ethiopian side highly appraised the role of the countries of the socialist community in safeguarding and strengthening world peace and security, detente, disarmament and development of international cooperation as well as the support which these countries render to the newly liberated and developing countries and to the national liberation movements.

The two sides expressed deep satisfaction with the results achieved during the visit of Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. They regard the talks held and the results achieved as a major contribution to the further development, strengthening and enrichment of the genuine friendship, solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission to Organize the Party of Workers in Ethiopia and also commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia, invited Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to pay an official friendly visit to socialist Ethiopia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Friendship Treaty

AU181815 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Jul 80 p 1

[Text of Bulgarian-Ethiopian Friendship and Cooperation Treaty signed in Varna on 14 July]

[Text] Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Ethiopia

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the socialist Ethiopia,

Proceeding from the relations of close friendship, solidarity and cooperation existing between the two countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, convinced that the further consolidation and development of these relations are in keeping with the interest of the peoples of the two states and are contributing to strengthening their revolutionary achievements,

Led by the principles and just goals of their foreign policy and in their desire to secure most favorable international conditions for building a socialist society in the two countries,

Determined to expand the unity of action of the countries of the socialist community and of the progressive and democratic forces struggling for peace, independence, freedom and social progress, against aggression and international reaction,

In solidarity in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid in all of their forms and manifestations,

Determined to contribute to strengthening international peace and security in the interest of all countries,

Confirming their adherence to the goals and principles of the UN Charter,

Decided to sign this treaty and agreed themselves on the following:

Article 1. The high contracting sides will steadily develop and deepen their political relations based on the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders and noninterference in internal affairs and on close friendship and solidarity between the two peoples.

Article 2. The high contracting sides will make efforts to strengthen and develop the mutually beneficial economic cooperation between them on the principles of equality. For this purpose they will deepen their cooperation in the sphere of agriculture, industry, transportation, communications and in the other branches of the economy.

Article 3. The high contracting sides will contribute to expanding their ties and cooperation in the sphere of science, technology, culture, education, mass information media, sports, tourism and in other spheres.

Article 4. The high contracting sides will render assistance to each other in training cadres and will exchange experience that has been accumulated in the process of building socialism in the two countries.

Article 5. The high contracting sides will also develop cooperation in the military sphere in the interest of strengthening their defensive capability.

Article 6. The high contracting sides will continue to wage a constant struggle against the forces of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid in all of their forms and manifestations as well as for social justice and progress and also will support the just struggle of the peoples that are under colonial and racist oppression.

Article 7. The high contracting sides will work to achieve general and full disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, under effective international control. They also will make efforts to strengthen world peace and security, to deepen the process of detente, to consolidate the principle of nonuse of force in international relations and the resolving of international disputes by peaceful means through observing the right of an individual and collective self-defense against aggression.

Article 8. The high contracting sides will cooperate in the political and diplomatic spheres, will exchange information and hold consultations when necessary on issues of mutual interest.

Article 9. Each of the high contracting sides solemnly declares that it will not participate in military or other alliances or groupings of states or in actions or measures directed against the other high contracting side.

Article 10. This treaty does not affect the rights and obligations of the high contracting sides on current bilateral and multilateral agreements signed by them.

Article 11. The questions that may emerge between the high contracting sides on interpreting or implementing this treaty will be decided in a spirit of mutual respect and understanding.

Article 12. This treaty is subject to ratification, according to the constitutional decrees of the high contracting sides. It will come into force after an exchange of the ratification documents which will take place in Addis Ababa.

Article 13. This treaty will be in force for a period of 20 years and it will be extended for further 5-year periods, unless either of the high contracting sides gives notice in written form of its decision to cancel it at least 1 year before the current period expires.

The two delegations discussed a number of international problems. They established that an exacerbation of the international political climate has been noted during the past few months. [paragraph continues]

This treaty was prepared in Varna on 14 July 1980 in two copies in Bulgarian, Amharic and English languages and all texts are of equal validity. In case of any differences, the English text will prevail.

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria: Todor Zhivkov

For the socialist Ethiopia: Mengistu Haile Mariam

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH CYPRIOT TRADE UNIONS RELEASED

AU181800 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 15 Jul 80 p 2

[Joint communique on the 28 June-6 July visit of a Bulgarian Trade Unions delegation to Cyprus--abbreviations as published]

[Text] At the invitation of the All-Cypriot Federation of Labor (PEO), a delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions paid an official visit to Cyprus from 28 June to 6 July. The delegation was headed by Yanko Petrov, secretary of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council.

During its visit the Bulgarian delegation had meetings with a PEO delegation led by Comrade (Andreas Ziartides). The delegation also met separately with the Cypriot Workers Confederation (CEK) and the All-Cypriot Union of the State Employees (PASIDI) and also visited certain factories. At the end of the visit the delegation paid a visit to the PEO district councils in Limassol and Larnaca. In conformity with the program on celebrating the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian State, an exhibition "76 Years of Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in Bulgaria" was opened in Nicosia with the valuable assistance of the PEO.

During the official talks with the PEO leadership the Bulgarian delegation briefed the Cypriot side on the major tasks facing the workers and trade unions in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as on the successes achieved by the working people in the various spheres of socioeconomic life.

The Cypriot side provided detailed information on the political problems and economic state of that country. The PEO stands on the Cyprus problem and on the present economic difficulties were also explained. The long and persistent efforts which the PEO has carried out for many years aimed at further strengthening the workers unity of action were emphasized. The successes of this policy and the prospects for further perfecting the forms of unity in the island's trade union movement were also stressed.

As far as the Cypriot problem is concerned, the two sides agreed that its solution must be achieved through peaceful means and talks between the two communities. The aim of these talks should be to find a just, lasting and mutually acceptable solution that will guarantee the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonalignment of the Federal Republic of Cyprus, consisting of two communities and two regions, as well as the legitimate rights of all citizens--those speaking Greek or Turkish.

The Bulgarian delegation highly appraised the long efforts of the PEO aimed at bringing closer together and at reconciling the two communities as well as the workers of Cyprus and Turkey. The fraternal, concrete cooperation between the PEO and Devish [not further identified] was also highly appraised. The Bulgarian delegation expressed its wholehearted solidarity with the Cypriot people and their struggle to protect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country. [paragraph continues]

The NATO circles led by the United States have adopted decisions that are endangering the process of detente and making mankind face a serious threat of a nuclear war. Expressing deep concern about it, the two sides voiced wholehearted support for the policy of peace and detente, a policy which is being followed by the socialist countries, the movement of the nonaligned countries and by the progressive and peace-loving forces throughout the world.

The two organizations expressed their deep concern over the alarming dimensions of the capitalist crisis and over the consequences that it brings to the vast strata of the people, primarily to the day-laborers. The PEO and the Bulgarian Trade Unions also expressed support for strengthening the unity of action among the worker organizations at national, continental and international levels. Equipped with unity and international solidarity, the workers and their trade unions can successfully resist the offensive of the international monopolies, the consequences of the economic crisis and the encroachment on their gains that are being created by the policy of tension and confrontation imposed by international imperialism.

The two organizations voiced themselves in support of a convening of an international trade union conference on the socioeconomic aspects of disarmament where all trade unions, regardless of their orientation, can equally participate.

In connection with their meeting, the PEO and the Bulgarian Trade Unions wish to express their warm militant support for and solidarity with:

--The Turkish-Cypriot workers class which under difficult conditions is struggling to achieve fundamental trade union rights and freedoms as well as to achieve an improvement in the workers living standards;

--The people and workers of Afghanistan in their heroic struggle to consolidate the independence of their country and to defend its sovereignty from the imperialist conspiracy;

--The peoples and workers of Asia, Africa and Latin America as well as those of the Arab countries who are firmly struggling against the domestic and foreign reaction, for repulsing imperialist interventions, for consolidating their independence and sovereign rights and also for social progress.

The two delegations assessed the benefits of their contacts and decided to regularly continue their consultations and to intensify their cooperation for the benefit of the worker classes in the two countries.

The talks between the PEO and the Bulgarian Trade Unions were held in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere which was characterized by a coincidence of views on the problems discussed.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE RELATIONS WITH YUGOSLAVIA REPORTED

AU171020 Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, 17 Jul (BTA)--The trade between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia doubles in every five years. In 1979 bilateral trade amounted to 262 million dollars, which constitutes a 37 per cent rise over 1978. In 1979 the Yugoslavia-bound deliveries of Bulgaria rose by 31 per cent over the previous 1978 and the imports rose by 46 per cent. It is expected that this year trade will surpass 300 million dollars.

Recent years saw significant structural changes in the trading relations between Bulgaria and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. While in 1960 machinery and equipment constituted a mere 2 per cent of the trade, at present the products of mechanical engineering are 20.6 per cent. The products of metallurgy (25.6 per cent) followed by those of the chemical industry (21.7 per cent) hold the largest proportions in trade.

At present particular attention is being paid to specialization and industrial cooperation. Bulgaria and Yugoslavia have reached agreement for the manufacture and exchanged deliveries of units and parts for grain-carrying carriages, for electric trucks, I.C.E. trucks and electric hoists. The joint manufacture of washing machines, household appliances and equipment for hot-houses continues--so far Bulgaria has built hot-houses over 240 hectares of Yugoslav territory. Talks are underway with "Energoinvest", Sarajevo, for joint manufacture of hot-houses on hard fuel and waste heat from the thermo-electric power stations.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, TRADE UNION LEADERS MEET

AU172125 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] On 17 July the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and the Secretariat of the Trade Unions held a joint meeting. A report on the labor protection situation was discussed. The basic tasks in this area for the eighth 5-year plan period were adopted. Further improvement in labor conditions and safety is envisaged and special attention will be paid to decreasing manual labor and intensifying automation and mechanization in the labor process.

Comrade Stanko Todorov spoke and directed attention to the main tasks related to implementing this year's plan.

The Council of Ministers adopted a decree on improving management of the banking system. The new specific rules ensure applying the economic approach in the activity of the Bulgarian People's Bank, the Foreign Trade Bank, and the State Savings Bank.

The government has agreed to create a uniform national system for cadre qualifications. Regulations on the composition, structure and tasks of the council to coordinate the qualifications of cadres at the Council of Ministers were adopted. It is envisaged that special centers to improve the qualifications of executive and leading cadres will be created at the ministries and okrug councils and will develop a plan to perform this task during the eighth five-year plan period.

BRIEFS

POLISH RADIO-TV AGREEMENTS--A cooperation agreement between the Bulgarian television and radio and the Polish Committee for Radio and Television was signed in Sofia yesterday. These documents define the trends of the creative interaction between the two organizations for the next 5 years. (Jerzy Pecya), charge d'affairs ad interim of Poland to Bulgaria, attended the signing ceremony. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Jul 80 p 2 AU]

DELEGATION TO ANGOLA--A Bulgarian delegation led by Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council and also chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Angolan Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, left for Angola tonight. The delegation will participate in the 4th session of this commission. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Ivan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and State Council member and by Marin Yotov, deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 19 Jul 80 AU]

HUSAK DEPARTS FOR USSR VACATION AT CPSU INVITATION

LD181418 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has left by air for the Soviet Union for a vacation, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

OFFICIALS LEAVE FOR MOSCOW OLYMPICS, VISIT ATHLETES

Departure 18 July

LD182242 Prague CTK in English 1526 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Prague--Member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague City Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Antonin Kapek left here for Moscow Friday to participate in the opening cermony of the 22nd summer Olympic games.

He is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of member of the Soviet Communist Part Politburo and First Secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the Communist Party Viktor Grishin.

Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Jindrich Polednik also left for the Soviet Union to be present at the Olympic games at the invitation of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee.

Visit With Team

LD191307 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Vaclav Svoboda report]

[Excerpt] Good afternoon from Moscow, the capital city of world sport. Czechoslovak representatives experienced a joyous and great event in the Olympic village shortly before noon today. Our Olympic team was visited by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, together with Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal prime minister, Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Jindrich Polednik secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

This is the first time in history that our highest representatives have visited our athletes in an Olympic village. Comrade Husak wished all our representatives many successes. Comrades Strougal and Polednik prior to this toured some Olympic sports facilities in Moscow.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR FOR TALKS

LD181855 Prague CTK in English 1733 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received on Friday Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Botvin. They discussed questions of cooperation between their countries and international topics.

POLEDNIK RECEIVES SED STUDY DELEGATION

LD181320 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received today a delegation of the SED Central Committee headed by Heinz Besser, deputy chief of a department, at the close of the delegation's week-long study visit to Czechoslovakia. In a comradely discussion they examined the results and experiences acquired from the development of forestry management in Czechoslovakia and the work of party organizations in this sphere.

JOINT PRESS REPORT ISSUED ON INDONESIAN OFFICIAL'S VISIT

AU181125 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jul 80 pp 1,2

["Possibilities for the Development of Relations Between the CSSR and Indonesia; Joint Press Report on M. Kusumaatmaja's Visit to the CSSR"]

[Text] Prague, 16 July (CTK)--Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, from 13-16 July paid an official visit to the CSSR at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs.

In the course of his visit Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja was received by CSSR President Gustav Husak. He also met with CSSR Deputy Premier Vaclav Hula.

The two ministers discussed in a sincere and frank atmosphere the present state and possibilities of further development of mutual relations between the CSSR and the Republic of Indonesia and exchanged views on regional and international issues of interest to both sides. The two foreign ministers noted with satisfaction that cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Indonesia is in the interest of the people of both countries. At the same time they agreed that favorable conditions will continue to be created on both sides for a further growth of bilaterally advantageous trade and economic cooperation. They further agreed that they will promote the expansion of the mutual knowledge of the rich cultural heritage of the two countries' nations, with the aim of deepening mutual understanding.

The two ministers agreed that it is absolutely essential to continue to respect the principles of a peaceful solution of all global and regional problems and confirmed in this context their determination to fully observe the principles of the UN Charter, which they consider the basis for ensuring lasting peace in the world. They share the view that the efforts aimed at the assertion of the process of detente must continue and that detente should be extended to all parts of the world.

They expressed their firm conviction that the achievement of real progress in disarmament negotiations is of highly topical importance and noted that this would be in harmony with the conclusions adopted by the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament.

The two sides expressed the determination to actively aid in restructuring international economic relations with the aim of implementing progressive goals within a new international economic order based on the principles of sovereignty and equality.

The two ministers stressed the significance of cooperation among all countries of the world, regardless of the level of their economic development and differences in the political or social systems.

They agreed that Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja's visit has contributed to strengthening relations between the CSSR and the Republic of Indonesia.

The minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Indonesia invited the CSSR minister of foreign affairs to pay an official visit to Indonesia. The invitation was accepted with thanks. Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja expressed thanks for the hospitable reception accorded to him and his entourage during his visit to Czechoslovakia.

LEADERS GREET IRAQI COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU181131 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Prague, 16 July (CTK)--CSSR President Gustav Husak sent a congratulatory telegram to Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, on his country's national day.

On the same occasion CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal sent a congratulatory telegram to 'Izzat Ibrahim ad-Duri, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council of the Republic of Iraq.

CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek, too, congratulated Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Iraq.

CPCZ SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO COLOMBIAN CP

AU181130 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Prague, 16 July--The CPCZ Central Committee sent the Central Committee of the Colombian Communist Party a telegram of greetings on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the party.

Since its foundation the Colombian Communist Party--the telegram states among other things--has consistently headed the struggle of the workers class and all Colombian working people for their political, democratic and social rights, against the bourgeoisie, international monopolies and the reaction.

The two fraternal parties have always had in common the effort for the unity of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

SEVERE WEATHER NECESSITATES 'EXTRAORDINARY' HARVEST MEASURES

LD191002 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] This year's harvest of the main agricultural crops in Slovakia is being influenced by extraordinarily severe weather conditions--storms, hailstorms and rain. A considerable amount of the cereal crop has been flattened. Its growth is being prolonged and one must accept the fact that it will ripen at a bad time, resulting in a backlog of other summer agricultural operations, the fall harvest and the cultivation of land for the fall sown crops. This complicated situation calls for extraordinary measures during this year's harvest, which are analyzed in detail in instructions from the Slovak minister of agriculture and food sent to all agricultural enterprises, agricultural service organizations and the processing industry.

The prime task is to speed up the gathering of hay and the securing of sufficient deliveries of early potatoes so that farmers will be able to concentrate all their efforts during the harvest on the gathering of grain.

With regard to the current crops, it is necessary to reach agreement on the increased transfer of farm machinery from the Czech regions and the northern areas of Slovakia to its southern districts. The minister's instruction states that it is essential to organize more thoroughly the employment of combine harvesters in groups, including straw-gathering equipment, and to develop the initiative of the working people to make the maximum use of agricultural equipment and to reduce losses during harvesting.

RUDE PRAVO: ARBITRARY PLAN OVERFULFILLMENT UNDESIRABLE

AU180833 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jul 80 p 2

[Marcela Vanorna commentary in the column "We Comment": "On Losses in Agriculture"]

[Excerpts] Why should one reward for what was produced over and above the plan in those places where losses occur? Why, on the other hand, should the normal remuneration of those workers responsible not be reduced for the damage caused? But the thing is: Who is responsible for the damage? A number of agricultural enterprises still continue to act according to the principle: Whenever the enterprise succeeds in something, several executives claim the honor, but whenever the opposite is true, "nothing is anybody's fault."

But other questions arise, too. Is it at all desirable, in a well-functioning and interlinked economy, to arbitrarily produce over and above the plan? In coal extraction the answer is "yes." But this is scarcely the case in many other sectors, because, in fact, the energy, material and so forth consumed by one enterprise in excess of the amount envisaged will cause a shortage elsewhere. All this is warded off by the set of measures because it is forcing plants to produce proportionally and according to plan.

But similar problems also exist in agriculture. For instance this year all regions have, from the very beginning of the year, been highly overfulfilling the milk procurement plan. Regarded in the old way of economic thinking, this is a reason to celebrate and to pay bonuses. However, this did not mean efficiency in all places. Certain enterprises wanted to overfulfill at any price, and by as many liters as possible, forgetting in the meanwhile to ask whether it would not be wiser to store for later the grain fodder they thus consumed.

The losses in agriculture are all the heavier in that they often enhance each other. Thus, for instance, those who use excess amounts of nitrogen fertilizer for their fields are damaging our efforts at economy involving foreign currency because they are thus squandering imported raw materials. By not using manure and dung-water--the handling of industrial fertilizers is more comfortable--they are damaging the living environment and, above all, threatening the long-term fertility of the soil. Grain crops that are over-fertilized with nitrogen become flattened; the leaves of beet fertilized in this way can be conserved only with difficulty; and the losses spread. Thus it was fully in keeping with the demand for an unappeasable battle against losses that the process of industrial fertilizers have been raised for agricultural workers as of 1 January 1980.

U.S. AUTHORITIES REPORTEDLY TAP INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS

DW181108 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0506 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] The U.S. National Security Agency maintains, together with the British Post Office in Yorkshire County, an enormous center for intercepting telephone and telex communications throughout Europe. According to the London weekly NEW STATESMAN, this is one of the biggest intercept installations the United States has.

The British Defense Ministry states in this connection that the station exists with the full approval of the Thatcher government. Some 800 officials of the federal office and the CIA listen to conversations between private persons, industrial enterprises and governments, says the report. Information is collected that could be valuable to the intelligence service in Washington. A cable connects the center with the microwave tower of the British Post Office, a central point for more than 1 million national and international lines.

KLEIBER MEETS WITH IRAQI PRESIDENT, SFRY PREMIER IN BAGHDAD

LD182043 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1747 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad (ADN)--The head of the GDR party-government delegation which is in Iraq, Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, had a cordial meeting on Friday with Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolution Command Council, president of the Republic of Iraq and secretary of the Regional Command of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party.

The Iraqi president paid tribute to the friendly relations between the two countries and the GDR's efforts to guarantee peace and continue the process of detente in Europe. On the same day Guenther Kleiber met Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf for a friendly exchange of views on bilateral questions. The two sides paid tribute to the fruitful work done by the GDR-Iraqi standing committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

Guenther Kleiber also had cordial talks with Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic and with Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike, president of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, who are in Baghdad on the occasion of the Iraqi national holiday. On the previous day Guenther Kleiber met with 'Adnan Khayrallah, minister of defense, member of the Revolution Command Council of Iraq and member of the Regional Command of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party. During the friendly talk the politicians discussed opportunities for deepening relations between the two states.

Departure 20 July

LD201447 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1326 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad (ADN)--The GDR party-government delegation led by Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on Sunday ended a visit to Iraq lasting several days. At the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Iraq and of the leadership of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, it attended the celebrations held to mark Iraqi national day. The delegation was cordially seen off at the airport by the member of the Revolution Command Council and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri.

Before leaving, Kleiber said in a press interview that the GDR delegation had had many meetings with high-ranking Iraqi personalities during which the further dynamic development of relations between the two states was discussed with priority given to the economic field.

During his stay in Baghdad, Guenther Kleiber had friendly talks with Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolution Command Council, president of the Republic of Iraq, and secretary of the Ba'th Party Regional Command, as well as with other leading personalities.

HONECKER CABLES GREETINGS TO IRAQ ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU181112 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On the national holiday of the Republic of Iraq, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Saddam Husayn, secretary general of the regional leadership of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and chairman of the Command Council of the revolution:

On the national holiday of the Republic of Iraq I convey to you, the leadership of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, the members of the Revolution Command Council and the friendly Iraqi people, the greetings and congratulations of the GDR party-state leadership.

It is with great interest that we are watching how the Iraqi people are successfully advancing on the road to economic and social development and strengthening their national independence.

I am firmly confident that the traditional friendly relations between our states will also in the future develop and deepen for the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of the common struggle against imperialism and for securing peace throughout the world.

I wish the Iraqi people new successes and you personally, esteemed Comrade Saddam Husayn, good health, creative vigor and success in your responsible office.

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has conveyed congratulations to 'Izzat Ibrahim, deputy chairman of the Revolution Command Council of the Republic of Iraq.

FELFE ATTENDS ANNIVERSARY CEREMONIES IN MANAGUA

Arrival 18 July

LD182259 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1943 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, (ADN)--A delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Werner Felfe, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the SED Halle Bezirk Executive, arrived in Managua on Friday to attend the celebrations marking the first anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution. It is there at the official invitation of the National Executive of the Sandinista National Liberation Front of Nicaragua (FSLN) and the Council of State of Nicaragua.

The delegation was cordially welcomed at the festively decorated "Augusto Cesar Sandino" international airport by Commandante Victor Tirado, member of the National Executive of the FLSN, and Attorney General Ernesto Castillo. Commandante Tirado paid tribute in his welcoming speech to the attendance of the GDR delegation at the anniversary as another expression of the firm friendship and close ties of solidarity between the peoples of the GDR and Nicaragua.

Delegations from numerous countries are expected in Managua as guests of honor to mark the first anniversary on Saturday of the popular victory over the Somoza dictatorship.

Ceremonies, Reception

LD200858 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0726 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Managua, (ADN)--On Saturday liberated Nicaragua celebrated the first anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist popular revolution over the Somoza dictatorship with the largest mass rally in the country's history and an impressive military parade.

A delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Werner Felfe, member of the SED Central Committee and Politburo secretary of the Halle Bezirk executive, attended the celebrations.

At a festive reception to mark the anniversary, Werner Felfe had the opportunity to hold numerous friendly talks with members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Executive, the chairman of the Council of State and leading representatives of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua. On the anniversary, he conveyed best wishes and congratulations from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and from the GDR people. The greetings were reciprocated in an extremely cordial manner.

REPORTAGE ON 12-17 JULY VISIT BY PALESTINIAN DELEGATION

Talks Held

AU180920 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--A delegation of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) headed by its secretary general, Nayif Hawatimah, visited the GDR from 12 to 17 July at the invitation of the GDR Solidarity Committee.

An exchange of views on international questions took place during a meeting with Kurt Seibt, chairman of the SED's Central Auditing Commission and president of the GDR Solidarity Committee, which was also attended by Friedel Trappen, deputy head of the SED Central Committee International Relations Department. Both sides decisively condemned the machinations of imperialist forces of peace and social progress must be set against these strivings.

The interlocutors demanded a political solution of the Mideast problem on the basis of the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the safeguarding of the inviolable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to found their own independent state, and the safeguarding of the independent existence and security of the states and peoples of that region. They condemned the separate agreements of Camp David and support the efforts of the states and forces of the steadfastness and confrontation front in continuing the struggle against the implementation of this agreement.

In this connection Nayif Hawatimah determinedly opposed the imperialist policy of interference in the Middle East and condemned the alliance of reationary Arab forces with imperialism, which aims at stopping the progressive development in the Mideast region.

Both sides expressly opposed the expansion of the military presence of the United States in the Near and Middle East which increases the danger to the security of the peoples of that region. Kurt Seibt underlined the significance of the DFLP delegation's visit to the GDR and assessed it as contributing to the strengthening of the joint anti-imperialist struggle.

Press Conference Remarks

AU181125 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jul 80 p 5

[Text] Berlin, ADN--Nayif Hawatimah, secretary-general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), called the GDR's active solidarity an important contribution to the struggle of the Palestinian people for the implementation of their legitimate rights.

During a press conference on Wednesday in Berlin, the leading Palestinian politican stated that the close friendly relations between the PLO and the GDR and the other socialist states are a decisive pledge for the successful rejection of all imperialist and Zionist machinations directed against the Palestinian people.

The DFLP secretary-general reported on the PLO's efforts to further deepen cooperation among the Palestinian organizations belonging to it on the basis of the joint political program and to create a united National front of all Palestinian forces in the Arab territories occupied by Israel. In this context he pointed to the growing resistance of the Palestinians living under Israeli occupation, which the Begin regime is trying to smother with increasing brutality. In view of the obvious failure of the Camp David separate agreement one has to deal with new attacks by U.S. imperialism, the Tel Aviv potentates and the Arab reaction against the Palestinian people, he said.

"The expansion of the power positions of the profascist Phalange Party of Lebanon is one component of a long-term plan of the United States and Israel to mobilize ever new forces for the struggle against the Palestinian movement," said Hawatimah. Against the backdrop of these dangerous developments, the consolidation of the alliance between the PLO and the national progressive movement of Lebanon as well as the further strengthening of the Arab steadfastness and confrontation front are at present the most important tasks of the anti-imperialist forces in the Middle East.

DPRK PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY DELEGATION DEPARTS 19 JULY

LD190936 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0724 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Berlin--The delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK], led by Chae Hui-chong, the minister for labor administration, ended its 1-week visit to the GDR on Saturday. It had been invited by the GDR People's Chamber.

The delegation was seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Hans Rietz, member of the People's Chamber Presidium. DPRK Ambassador Pak Hyon-po was also present.

NEUE ZEIT DESCRIBES ACTIVITIES AT MOSCOW MOSQUE

AU180913 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 16 Jul 80 p 5

[Wolfgang Hasse report: "Crescent Over Golden Cupolas and Prayers for Peace Underneath: A Visit to the Islamic Community Center in the Soviet Capital"]

[Summary] At a recent visit to the Mosque on Moscow's Mira Prospekt its three cupolas were still surrounded by scaffolds. Stucco workers were busy on the walls and inside Moscow artisans were goldplating the large chandelier.

All this is being done in preparation for two great events: Soviet Muslims, like those in other countries, are preparing for the 15th century of the Hegira, a great Islamic religious festival. "At the same time it was important for Moscow's Muslims to extend particular greetings to the many thousands of Olympic guests by beautifying their house of prayer.

"It is with these remarks that Walitor Abdul Kadir, chairman of the religious community of Muslims at Moscow's mosque, opened our meeting in his office. I learned that a great number of citizens of Tartar nationality are living in the area around Mira Prospekt. Thus it also can be explained that they make up an essential portion of the members of this Islamic community center in the Soviet capital which naturally also is being visited by believers of other nationalities in the USSR. There are altogether more than 100,000 Muslims in Moscow."

In accordance with the instructions of the Koran, services are being helf five times daily in this mosque, too. "Services are held in several shifts in keeping with the believers' wishes, and partly also in the Tartar language. 'Sometimes the mosque cannot hold all those coming. We then must use the front yard,' the elder states. Two thousand participants is an average figure. On Fridays, at the so-called 'Great Mosque,' more often than not up to 5,000 people attend. The numbers are much larger at great religious holidays such as the month of fasts, Ramadan, which has just begun." Walitor Abdul Kadir describes with satisfaction how Soviet Muslims are asserting their responsibility for peace and how actively they integrate themselves in society.

"Nobody hinders us in living according to our faith and at the same time in putting this faith to the test in service of our fellow men," the mosque elder stressed and reported on the multifaceted activities of Muslims with the USSR religious administrations and communities, on the publication of the Koran and the training of imans and muezzins at two religious seminars and at Tashkent's Islamic college. The interview was interrupted by the noon prayer and great numbers of believers entered the mosque. Before the iman entered the mosque's interior, the elder said good-bye and expressed fraternal greetings from the Moscow Muslims to the GDR people while outside artisans attached the golden crescent to the cupola's top.

CONSULTATIONS WITH FRG ON LAW OF SEA HELD IN BONN

AU211030 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Bonn, ADN--In preparation of the ninth round of the UN Law of the Sea Conference scheduled to start on 28 July in Geneva, a consultation took place in the Bonn Foreign Ministry on 16-17 July between delegations of the GDR and the FRG. [paragraph continues]

The talks centered on questions of the future Law of the Sea convention which is expected to contribute to the development of peaceful international cooperation on the world seas.

SED GREETS COLOMBIAN COMMUNISTS ON PARTY ANNIVERSARY

AU181119 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The SED Central Committee has sent the Central Committee of the Colombian Communist Party the following message, signed by SED General Secretary Erich Honecker:

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Colombian Communist Party, the SED Central Committee conveys solidarity and fraternal militant greetings to all Colombian communists.

Together with all other democratic and patriotic forces, the Colombian Communist Party is waging a resolute struggle against imperialist exploitation and regimentation. It consistently defends the country's democratic and national interests and stubbornly endorses the interests of the workers class and working people. In doing so it has acquired a respected place in political life in the course of a struggle of many decades and has become Colombia's vanguard.

The SED and the Colombian Communist Party are firmly linked by close, fraternal cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The GDR communists respect the consistent internationalist attitude of the Colombian fraternal party and its constructive contribution to developing friendly relations between our peoples, as well as its principled support for the cause of peace, democracy and socialism.

On its day of honor we wish from the bottom of our hearts the Colombian Communist Party success in its further struggle for the well-being of the workers class and of all Colombian working people.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS TRAINING OF FUTURE SOLDIERS

AU171021 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin, (ADN)--Reservists of the National People's Army are strengthening the GDR's defense strength with exemplary achievements in the "Battle Position 80" competition. Reservists in the Dresden Pentacon combine unit won 173 sport medals and 216 combined competition medals in their training. At present they are engaged procuring items for an exhibit of military-political memorabilia and in drawing up a chronicle of the units. Eighty reservists from the Magdeburg Ernst Thaelmann combine who are trainers of the Society for Sports and Technology, are preparing future military vehicle operators, morse code specialists and divers for their service in the National People's Army. Twenty-five officers and NCO's of the reserve have assumed sponsorship of applicants for military professions.

BRIEFS

AID SHIPMENT TO VIETNAM--A shipment of about 6,500 tons of goods was taken abroad the Vietnamese freighter "Luc Nam" on 15 July in Rostock Harbor. The shipments consists of vehicles, excavators and chemicals. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jul 80 p 2 AU]

SFRY LEADER DJURANOVIC MAKES PREDEPARTURE STATEMENT

LD202238 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, was a visitor to Hungary this week, and a few minutes before his departure he gave a statement at the eastern railway station to Janos Vencel and Istavan Baranyi: [begin recording]

[Question] At the end of your visit, how do you appraise the development of bilateral relations and what did your talks with Premier Gyorgy Lazar contribute in this regard?

[Djuranovic in Serbo-Croatian, with superimposed Hungarian translation] I would like to tell you to begin with that I am satisfied with my visit's results. Our meetings took place at a time when Hungarian-Yugoslav contacts are increasing in every field, primarily in the economic field but equally in the fields of education, culture and information. We also discussed the international situation. During our talks with Comrade Lazar we reviewed the experiences of our cooperation to date. We found that our cooperation is successful and that realistic conditions exist for further development. We reached the conclusion that fruitful contacts are possible between Hungary and Yugoslavia because our relations and cooperation are based on respect for each other and on equality. Neither country has territorial claims against the other and we do not interfere in each other's internal affairs. These principles became firmly established at meetings and during several talks between our late President Comrade Tito and Comrade Janos Kadar.

The present meeting provided an opportunity for us to reconfirm these principles. With a wide-ranging application of the experiences gained we can further develop cooperation. I would like to stress that we have been holding our talks at a time when Yugoslavia, as well as Hungary, is working on its new 5-year plan, so we have been able to examine new possibilities of joint activity.

Compared with the previous 5-year plan, in the next 5-year plan period economic cooperation can be doubled. This work must be based on equality and this applies especially to trade. I believe that with joint efforts we can implement this task. It is true that international economic conditions are not exactly favorable but I think our countries can overcome them.

I would like you to know that it was a special honour for me to be received by Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. At our talks we reassessed relations between our countries. We again concluded that on the basis of known principles, our countries' cooperation continues to develop irrespective of the fact that the international situation facing Yugoslavia and Hungary is not the same and differences can be observed also in the two countries' internal developments. We are neighboring fraternal countries and interested in the preservation of peace. We have the same aim: to build socialism and a better society. We must work together also in the long-term defense of peace. This determines our relations. For this reason I believe that my visit has had positive results.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express my thanks for the sincere talks characterized by openness, and for the cordial hospitality and the warm welcome we experienced from the time we arrived on the soil of friendly Hungary until this very moment. [end recording]

REPORTER EXAMINES CONDITIONS SURROUNDING MOSCOW OLYMPICS

LD191840 [Editorial Report] Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1400 GMT on 19 July, as part of its "168 hours" program, carries a 10-minute feature on the Moscow Olympic games. The program presenter notes that this is the first time that the Olympic games have been held in a socialist country. He continues:

"I do not think that I am exaggerating by saying that the Moscow Olympics are also unique in the history of the Olympic movement because never have such great and such influential forces come together to prevent the games. Since the boycott proclaimed by Carter we have been carefully watching to see whether the blackmail would succeed. Now we can say with relief that sports and the idea of a noble contest between nations have won and stood up to the biggest trial so far." He says Olympics have begun and these are the real Olympic games.

The presenter then refers to Western press allegations that Moscow is unable and unworthy to host the games. He asks Gabor Bankuti, Budapest radio reporter in Moscow, to discuss these allegations with him. He says: "I have heard on London radio that Moscow now looks like a city under siege and several thousand policemen are swarming in the streets."

Bankuti replies: "I do not know what a city under siege looks like; anybody can make such a statement irresponsibly. I have been to Moscow quite often, and anybody who has been here before can say the opposite about the streets: Moscow is surprisingly calm, traffic is much lighter than at any time before because of new traffic regulations; cars from the provinces are allowed to enter only in reduced numbers, so the streets are calm and quiet. There are of course policemen about, mainly around the Olympic sites. We too are subjected daily to controls such as those at any Western airport, so whenever we enter facilities a bleeping mechanism checks all metal objects, and every parcel is inspected. But this is prescribed by Olympic regulations. I believe our listeners will remember the very sad Munich events which so disturbed the Olympic games; these regulations have been introduced since then."

The presenter asks: "Why is a triple barbed-wire fence necessary around the Olympic village? At least according to Washington radio, that is what there is--triple barbed wire."

Bankuti answers: "There are indeed three wire fences, but not barbed wire, I must add. This again is prescribed by the Olympic regulations." He notes that the Munich experience led to this, and goes on: "But whoever has business there can enter, journalists for example, although it is true that journalists cannot enter the competitors' rooms."

Bankuti then returns to the subject of the police presence: "Policemen are stationed along the Olumpic routes, and along such routes there are three lanes--the inner lane is reserved for cars accredited to the Olympics, for competitors and journalists, but drivers do not always observe the rules, so the police wave off those who should not be there and who are driving on this lane to get ahead quicker." He continues: "I would rather like to see more policemen because when a group of competitors or journalists arrive somewhere in a coach, there is often a delay because it may take 6-7 minutes to pass through a police checkpoint. If there were more policemen there would be less loss of time."

The presenter and Bankuti agree that the organizers have done a good job and policemen are helpful in directing people.

The presenter then says: "I believe I have read in some English language paper that although the USSR is awaiting the visitors with obvious pleasure, and there will now be slightly fewer visitors owing to the boycott, it is nevertheless deeply worried by the coming of foreigners and has warned the citizens to beware of them. There was also mention of some kind of television program which was screened by Moscow television just before the Moscow Olympics."

Bankuti replies: "I cannot say that they are shy of foreigners and that there is any fear." He notes that visitors from all countries are welcomed with pleasure, and continues: "As far as the film that was mentioned is concerned, there is a film series on the activities of the American intelligence service. This is a film series screened regularly every 3 months. Now the situation was that the scheduled program of this film would have coincided with the period of the Olympic games. But because the Olympic regulations ban propaganda activities during the games, this program was brought forward, to last Monday. But this was not directed at the Soviet viewers in the sense that they should be watchful during the Olympics; it had nothing to do with the Olympics. This was a documentary film on the activities of the American CIA."

The presenter then turns to the boycott and its effects: "There are reports that Western diplomats have gone on leave so that they should not be obliged to attend functions. According to other information, Western journalists are boycotting the Olympics, for example, French television is not relaying the opening. What can you say, you work with Western correspondents?"

Bankuti answers: "Replying to the first part of the question: There are certainly diplomats who have been instructed by their governments to return home. These instructions apply to diplomats. As far as the journalists' boycott is concerned, nearly all the world's news agencies are here, for example NBC, the U.S. radio and television network, CBS, Asahi television, and West German television--all from countries not represented at the Olympics." He says they may have cut program time initially but then began to retract.

In conclusion the presenter and Bankuti agree that it was well worthwhile discussing these questions, and that the present Olympics are the best organized and safest so far.

DEFENSE MINISTER CZINEGE RECEIVES GDR GENERAL

ID182216 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Minister of Defense Lajos Czinege has received Lt Gen Guenter Teller. The high-ranking officer is heading the GDR national defense organization's Society for Sport and Technology delegation now visiting Hungary.

KADAR, OTHER OFFICIALS RECEIVE AFGHAN AMBASSADOR

ID191903 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 19 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Antal Apro, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, received Jailani Bakhtari, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Hungary of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on an introductory visit.

FALUVEGI HOLDS COOPERATION TALKS WITH SFRY OFFICIAL

LD182246 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Szeged, July 18 (TANJUG)--Hungarian Vice-Premier Lajos Faluvegi and Executive Council President of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina Nikola Kmezic talked here today on economic cooperation between Hungary and the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. They assessed this cooperation as successful.

Within the talks on the expansion of commodity exchanges between the two countries, the creation was proposed of a Yugoslav-Hungarian mixed enterprise which would work on the expansion of small border trade and traffic, the develoomment of relations in industrial cooperation, specialisation and the examination of possibilities for joint appearance on third markets.

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH ROMANIA ON GASOLINE FOR TOURISTS

LD191858 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 19 (MTI)--The Hungarian and Romanian authorities have come to an agreement concerning the reciprocal guaranteeing of petrol provisions for tourists. From July 21, 1980, Hungarian citizens in Romania can acquire their petrol provisions with special coupons bought with officially converted lei, the Romanian currency. From now on, the presentation of convertible currency is no longer a precondition for crossing the border.

The petrol coupons can be purchased, at the official price laid down for foreigners, by Hungarian tourists at Hungarian-Romanian border crossings, and at specially allocated county tourist offices in Romania.

Romanian motorists visiting Hungary may purchase petrol in the same way hitherto.

BRIEFS

CSSR TOURISM AGREEMENT--Tourism between Hungary and Czechoslovakia has been discussed in Budapest by Zoltan Juhar, secretary of state for domestic trade, and Mirko Svoboda, first deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Government Committee for International Tourism. They signed an agreement, which provides for an annual increase of organized tourism from Hungary to Czechoslovakia of 8-10 percent and organized tourism from Czechoslovakia to Hungary of 3-5 percent between 1981-1985. In the future, the two countries' tourist organs will more intensively foster fairly long recreational visits; enhance the tourist attraction and popularity of areas other than the capital, the High Tatras and Lake Balaton; and take advantage of the facilities offered by the Danube. The agreement encompasses an expansion of nonseasonal traveling opportunities and also provides for visits to industrial and agricultural enterprises and cultural events in the form of organized group trips. [Excerpt] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Jul 80 p 5 AU]

FRG EDUCATIONAL DELEGATION--As guests of the Ministry of Culture, an educational delegation led by Bjoern Engholm, FRG secretary of state for education, paid an official visit to our country 7-11 July. The delegation was received by Secfetary of State Andras Korcsog and Deputy Minister Maria Hanga. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Jul 80 p 8 AU]

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON WORK STOPPAGES IN LUBLIN

Impact of Strikes

WA181733 London REUTER in English 1657 GMT 18 Jul 80

[By Karol Cwinarowicz]

[Text] Lublin, Poland, July 18, REUTER--The army and police delivered food to Lublin today as strikes blockaded the railroad station and halted transport and other services. The concerted strike action in the east Poland city near the Soviet border has posed the most serious challenge to the communist government since labor unrest swept the country after meat prices went up July 1. The strikers in Lublin, an important industrial center and the seat of Poland's only independent Roman Catholic university, are demanding higher pay to compensate for the meat price increases.

The trouble here began Wednesday when train engineers walked out, marking the first time that the current labor unrest had spread outside factories. Other railroad workers joined the engineers who parked locomotives and empty trains on the four main lines to block routes that connect Poland with the Soviet Union. People arriving at the station today were told politely that it was not known when it would be reopened.

One railroad worker said a strike committee was demanding a monthly pay increase of 43 dollars. He said the strikers, who were also demanding talks with a delegation from Warsaw, had persuaded railroad workers sent in from another city to turn back.

Lublin appeared tense but calm. No buses and trolleys were running and long lines formed at taxi stands. Shopkeepers said bread, butter and milk were scarce because of a strike at the municipal dairy and bakery. They said army and police trucks brought in bread, butter and milk from outside the city.

The dissident self-defense committee (KOR), which was formed following the last serious outbreak of labor unrest in 1976, said workers in at least 17 factories and enterprises were on strike in Lublin.

The city power plant was said to be working below normal capacity because of strike action and central supplies of hot water were being cut. The bigger factories, which make trucks and agricultural machinery, were operating normally. Workers at these plants won pay increases averaging 10 per eent with wild cat stoppages shortly after meat prices were increased. Similar wage deals were reported in dozens of factories. Authorities have maintained that they were all linked to new productivity agreements. Among the demands listed by railroad workers was the right to strike, a word uttered in hushed tones in Poland.

The Warsaw press today did not mention events in Lublin.

By early afternoon, many shops in Lublin had run out of basic food supplies and others were rationing customers to, for example, one packet of butter each.

The Lublin press, meanwhile, unleashed a strong attack against the strikers and appealed to their sense of civic responsibility. The local party newspaper, SZTANDAR LUDU (THE BANNER OF THE PEOPLE), painted a grim picture of the strikes in a surprisingly forthright article. The strikers were preventing children from going on vacation, stopping workers travelling to and from their jobs, delaying doctors and nurses, holding up vital supplies of medicines and diminishing stocks of food, the newspaper said.

Politburo Meeting on Events

ID182100 Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Warsaw, 18 July, PAP--At its session today the Political Bureau reviewed the situation which has been existing in Lublin. The Political Bureau expressed deep concern over work stoppages in factories, municipal enterprises and the Lublin railway junction, and over the general situation in Lublin, which is the cause of vast discomfort for the city's population.

The Political Bureau stated that in the present economic situation, in the face of natural calamity that hit many parts of the country, each workless day deepens the existing difficulties and causes extra losses.

That is why the Political Bureau calls on the crews of Lublin work establishments and citizens for restoring order and normal rhythm of work. The Political Bureau emphasized that of paramount importance is general care for work efficiency, economical use of materials and energy, lower production costs, that is, active cooperation in increasing management efficiency. This is the only way to raise wages and further improve living standards of the working people.

The Political Bureau recalled that in accordance with the statement of First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek of July 9 this year, the first half of 1981 will see the successive implementation of the programme to raise family allowances, old age and disability pensions of the so-called "old purse", to increase assistance for large families and single mothers bringing up their children as well as the lowest wages.

The Political Bureau approved the government's decisions connected with the implementation of the postulates submitted by industrial plants' crews as well as the setting up of a commission, headed by member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Lublin region Deputy Mieczyslaw Jagielski. After industrial plants undertake normal work the commission would carefully examine the submitted postulates and present them to the Polish Government.

Return to Work

ID191812 Hamburg DPA in German 1746 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Warsaw--Following local transportation employees, railway workers in the city of Lublin in eastern Poland resumed work today. The situation in Lublin this evening thus has returned to normal. Meanwhile, however, work stoppages are said to be in progress in other plants in the country.

Opposition circles in Warsaw report that the railway workers have been granted pay increases of Z400 (DM25) and transport operations Z600 (DM37.50) a month. The average wage in Poland is about Z5,000.

Commentary on Stoppages

LD191938 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Our community's interest in the situation in our country and all everyday events is only natural, welcome and obvious. We have proof of this in the numerous phonecalls and letters received by our news program crew.

In the last few weeks work stoppages have occurred in a dozen or so industrial enterprises, and the city of Lublin has felt the particular consequences of this.

These are difficult matters--difficult for everyone, both for those who are taking part and those who are not taking part in these events. In every situation one always would like to know the truth and be able to use it. However, the truth concerning complex economic and social processes requires time. Special conclusions and correct decisions cannot come exclusively from superficial knowledge or uncontrolled imaginings or desires.

In this day and age when so much is being said in Poland and throughout the world about the movement of prices, one must be aware that the price of truth is also different from the past, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain the truth from complicated and difficult matters. It is necessary to work out this truth just like one works to produce bread or any other common product for consumption.

The striving to bring views concerning reality in agreement with reality has always been the striving of the party leadership with Edward Gierek, and it is sufficient here to recall the positive response in this sphere of the eighth congress or the Sejm government report delivered by Premier Edward Babiuch.

Deeper analysis of these matters can be found today in the TRYBUNA LUDU editorial entitled "People Want Order, Order Depends on People."

In all assessments, opinions, views and postulates one must always--and I am deeply convinced of this--bear in mind three great matters so as to be in agreement with the elementary requirements of truth.

The first is a list of our achievements--what the entire nation has accomplished under the leadership of the party. The potential of Poland today is huge, and it is precisely this potential that guarantees the possibility of overcoming the difficulties of today and tomorrow.

However, people's memories are fallible. One must summon one's memory today, because even though we are immersed in everyday problems and difficulties, we must not forget the problems and difficulties the previous generation--or even we just a very short time ago--had to face. Not so long ago we wanted to overcome much greater obstacles. Let us remember the difficulties which accompanied development along the entire path we have covered.

If anyone has the impression that thus far matters have gone smoothly and that everything that has grown to a height of many stories above the Polish land and deep under this land has come about without great effort, then this can only be the impression of an observer viewing the results of work of others or at the moment when the ribbon has been cut.

Difficulties have been and are a natural phenomenon accompanying development not only in Poland. Because of the fact that this present potential has been developed with such great effort, the chances of exploiting it cannot be weakened through one minute, one hour or one day. You know we are working for ourselves and also for others. So when we are not working, then we are not producing either for ourselves or for others.

The second matter concerns today's current problems--those which also stem from the resoluteness of the leadership of the party and government to clarify and improve the situation. There can even be differences of opinions in this respect. But these differences should not manifest themselves at the expense of work. Under no circumstances can they replace work, for no one is capable, except by effective work, of creating the conditions for satisfying desires, which in order to be realistic must take into account the possibilities of the state and must be based on the greater abundance of produced goods.

We are the comanagers of our country and we are all responsible for it. However, apart from the duties which result from various jobs, we have one common duty--the fatherland. It is our duty to act and to think with the fatherland, Poland, in mind, and to act on opinions about our country--opinions inside and outside our borders--the opionions of our friends and the opinions of those who are not friendly towards contemporary socialist Poland.

The third important subject, in addition to the past and the present, is the future. None of thse three important areas must ever be left without consideration, and never in recent history have they been left without consideration. Our today is tomorrow for the generation which is reconstructing the country. Therefore the past, the present and the future are not a special subject only to be considered on some occasion. All these are present within us, dictating their own laws and defining the value and price of work.

Economic Problems Examined

LD191930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Jerzy Hanbowski commentary]

[Text] Saturday evening is not really a good time for reflections on the topic of work. We usually spend this time relaxing, entertaining ourselves, in the home, doing everyday things. But somewhere of course in the weekly analysis of everyday events there is always a place for settling accounts with oneself about what one has experienced on working days. Anyway, the period of recent years, months, hours, leads us more than ever before to such reflections.

Not so long ago, at the eighth party congress, we summed up the particular characteristics of that period: a world slump, growing problems with raw materials and energy, expressing themselves in waves of price rises for everything on which industry, agriculture and the whole economy rely, beginning with petroleum and all its derivatives, through cotton, coal, iron ore, fertilizers, grain, to difficulties in general--and Poland imports all, or almost all of these goods. It imports them, paying higher prices for them.

We also summed up our own troubles at the congress, not those caused by the slump, but caused by our own incompetence, and helplessness at work and in management; the unfortunately frequent turning of a blind eye to the vital need to save raw and other materials; extravagance in employment and the awards and bonus fund; and above all the failure to achieve an increase in the productivity of people's work in relation to the power of machinery and installations and the possibilities of modern technology introduced in the past decade.

One can present this state of affairs and create a program to surmount this impasse: carry out the quickest possible reform of the national economy and agriculture so that human labor should become, all the more rapidly, more productive; and so that there may be all the more rapid development, eliminating economic and social anomalies along the way. That is the only way, the way approved by the congress and later endorsed by the Sejm when it accepted the program contained in the government report delivered by Premier Edward Babiuch.

It is also in our economic and political plans to reform economy by entering the area of more rapid, better and cheaper production which supplies our market and export markets, thus enabling the credits incurred several years ago for the reconstruction of industry, the purchase of new machinery, installations, technology and also grain and fodder, to be paid off.

In order to reform something, that is, to change it for the better, unpopular decisions most often have to be taken. One must also deal with the certain perturbations which they can cause, on momentary disruptions in the regularity of raw materials supplies and on the appearance of social dissatisfaction, especially where the situation was not especially good, and the process of repairing creates--let us say it openly--temporary deteriorations in this situation.

It is not always possible to tidy up the prices policy, even for meat, or to set labor productivity norms and adequately pay for them, and at the same time spread the burdens evenly and justly which have to be borne by society. That is the truth. In this respect the decisions to transfer some kinds of meat and delicatessen products to so-called commercial prices, occurring at the same time as the tidying up of the pay and wages policy in the national economy, have imposed temporary burdens on society. The ways they are to be offset, particularly with reference to families with many children, single mothers bringing up children, pensioners and the lowest paid, were announced by Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR, at the economic conference which took place several days ago by the Central Committee.

The government also immediately set about a broad cleaning-up work and wage matters and in doing so, it took into account various suggestions and postulates of conferences of workers' self-government, of individual factories, and individual branches of industry, put forward by management to factory councils and to party organizations.

Here and there, however, there were interruptions in work lasting several hours to even several days. Putting it in plain language, there were stoppages in individual factories, sections, junctions [wezel] and other production links. Everywhere what could be resolved was done so in an objective discussion with the management. What really did give rise to justified complaints by workforces and what in fact could be resolved was put forward in the correct manner through trade union or party links and through the normal channel, which has been accepted for a long time, of exchanging information about what is troubling workforces to the management of factories or to amalgamations.

In fact there would be no problem or need to speak about this extensively if not for the fact that the process of tidying up the national economy is still in progress and will continue. This is in the vital interests of the whole of our nation, for we have all put our signatures to the resolutions of the eighth congress and to the government program. This is the only way to find a dynamic way out of objective and subjective problems. We can be sure that the promotion, as we say colloquially, of government decisions will not be easy. We can be sure that we are confronted with many problems, and even temporary sacrifices, which will be brought about by, for instance, the more than 1 million flooded hectares of land. These difficulties and these problems should not prevent us from seeing our aim and should not cause us to show dissatisfaction by squandering what everyday work gives to Poland.

In what I am saying I am far from making appeals or moralizing--a simple calculation is enough. This is a calculation which is exceptionally important at a time when the amount of goods produced by industry and by the whole national economy and their production costs and vital energy are twice as important. (?You see), 1 hour's work by industry means a contribution of close to 700 million zloty to the national income, not in the form of banknotes but in the form of goods. From this simple fraction one can also calculate the price of a break at work and the cost of every wasted hour when one is working normally.

The country will be all the poorer and the national income for distribution will be all the smaller the more wasted hours we deduct for this or that reason from the working days balance. We shall also lose all the more the trust of our economic partners, both in the East and the West, with whom we have financial and trade commitments. The interest on the credits we have will grow all the more, and also, we ourselves will become all the poorer. Everyone must work out this sum on his own and add it to the sum of other people because what is at stake here is equally both the life and prosperity of everyone of us and the life and prosperity of Poland.

SYRIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ENDS VISIT AFTER TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

Meetings With Jablonski, Babiuch

LD191528 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, has received Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas, who is visiting Poland. In the afternoon, the Syrian guest also met with Premier Edward Babiuch.

Conclusion of Visit

LD201512 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] General Mustafa Talas, defense minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, has ended his official visit to Poland, paid at the invitation of Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense. Minister Talas acquainted himself with the rich tradition, the systems of training [word indistinct] and achievements of the Polish Army. The visit passed in a friendly atmosphere.

ETHIOPIAN INFORMATION MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

LD182016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Maj Girma Yilma, minister of information and national guidance of socialist Ethiopia and member of the Central Committee of the Commission To Organize the Party of Workers of Ethiopia, has ended his visit to Poland. He was here at the invitation of Maciej Szczepanski, chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs. The Ethiopian guest had a meeting yesterday with Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. He also held talks in the Foreign Ministry, in the Ministry of Education and Training, with PAP and with the editors of TRYBUNA LUDU.

TOMAL MEETS WITH IRAQI LEADERS IN BAGHDAD

LD192103 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Jul, PAP--A Polish delegation headed by Deputy President of the Council of State Zdzislaw Tomal took part in the celebrations of the national day of Iraq. Zdzislaw Tomal was received by President of Iraq Saddam Husayn.

The delegation called on Vice-President Taha Muhaddin Maruf, member of the leadership of the Ba'th Party and of the Revolutionary Command Council; Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister; Na'im Baddad, the chairman of the National Assembly, and Hikmat Miqdam Ibrahim.

During the talks both sides underscored the favourable development of bilateral relations and cooperation and the mutual striving for their all-round continuation.

CPCZ'S BENO HOLDS COOPERATION TALKS IN WARSAW

LD192219 Prague CTK in English 1714 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Warsaw, CETEKA--Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Mikulas Beno, currently on a visit to Poland, held talks here Saturday with member of the Politburo of the Polish United Workers' Party and First Secretary of the party's Warsaw Committee Alojzy Karkoszka.

He also met with alternate member of the Politburo of the Polish United Workers' Party and Secretary of the party's Central Committee Zdzislaw Zandarowsky to discuss the organization of the party work and further cooperation between the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Polish United Workers' Party.

PZPR POLITBURO MEETING ON STRIKES IN POLAND REPORTED

AU191532 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] A meeting of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee took place in Warsaw in connection with the situation in the country, primarily in Lublin, where work stoppages have been reported in several enterprises, the PAP agency reports. The Politburo assessed that--in the current economic situation of the country following natural calamities--each day without work deepens existing difficulties and causes additional losses. In this respect, the Politburo asked the respective enterprise collectives and Lublin's population to restore order and resume normal activity. A commission was set up to examine problems that have emerged in Lublin. It will present proposals to the government on appropriate measures for resolving these problems.

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER ERKMEN DEPARTS 18 JULY

AU181856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1738 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Jul (AGERPRES)--Hayrettin Erkmen, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Turkey, who paid an official visit to Romania, left Bucharest on July 18. At the airport, the guest was seen off by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs, by other officials.

CEAUSESCU REVIEWS RELATIONS WITH AUSTRALIA, RECEIVES ENVOY

AU181058 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Bucharest, 18 Jul (AGERPRES)--On July 17, Nicolae Ceausescu, Romania's president, received Michael Wilson who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Australia in Romania.

The Romanian head of state's address on the occasion stresses that the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Australia, grounded on full equality, mutual regard and esteem, marked important progress developing with every passing year. We consider, the address reads, that these relations have prospects of development in the interests of our countries, of the cause of international peace and understanding. We also consider it necessary to further work in order to seek out new ways and means of expanding still more the mutually advantageous economic cooperation between Romania and Australia.

The address then reads: We wish to give a fresh impetus to the Romanian-Australian collaboration in international life, in the debate and settlement of the big issues facing mankind, in the promotion of peace and detente. Developments show that the international situation is very complex, that although tension has marked a certain lessening, serious dangers at peace and peoples' freedom still obtain. Under the circumstances we consider it necessary that all countries, all state leaders, politicians the world over work in full firmness in order to prevent international life from getting tenser, to help the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, independence and peace, for every people's rights to be the full master of its destiny.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES ECOSOC MEETING IN GENEVA

AU191910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Geneva, 19 Jul (AGERPRES)--Taking the floor during the ECOSOC [United Nations Economic and Social Council] debates concerning the ways and means of eradicating underdevelopment, of establishing a new international economic order, as well as regional cooperation, all countries' broad, unhampered access to the achievements of modern science and technology, the Romanian representative pointed to the interest with which Romania follows the activities at a regional level, develops and diversified her relations of collaboration with states of Africa, Asia and Latin America, members of the regional commissions. He stressed that the 35th U.N./E.C.E. session concluded with positive results confirming the place of that organism as a viable instrument for the promotion of economic and technical-scientific cooperation among all the European countries and provided a solid basis for the U.N./E.C.E. to be able to present at the Madrid meeting a balance sheet which should reflect the importance of the tasks conferred on it by the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

During the debates concerning the application of science and technology in the development process, the speaker said that Romania, had made a special contribution to the preparation and initiation of the United Nations conference in Vienna and to the setting up of the new intergovernmental committee on science and technology for development, declares for the elaboration of an operational plan for the application of the Vienna programme of action, for efforts towards an agreement on the questions still unsolved by that conference.

Through the observations they made on the basis of the report tabled by the director-general for international development and economic cooperation, Romania's delegation highlighted the necessity of strengthening the operational capacities of the U.N. system, of streamlining them towards meeting the requirements of the developing countries in domains closely linked to the building of a new international economic order.

EMIL BOBU RECEIVES BRITISH TRADE UNION LEADER

AU181857 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Jul (AGERPRES)--Emil Bobu, chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Unions Confederation of Romania (G.T.U.C.R.), met on July 18 the delegation of the Central Council of the Trade Union Congress (T.U.C.) of Great Britain led by Lionel Murray, secretary-general, that is paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the G.T.U.C.R. Central Council.

During the meeting, opinions and information were exchanged on the activity and current preoccupations of the trade unions in Romania and Great Britain as well as on questions of the international trade union movement. The mutual wish was expressed to further develop and diversify the links of friendship and collaboration between the G.T.U.C.R. and the T.U.C., in the interest of the Romanian and British working people, of peace, detente and cooperation in Europe and the world over.

NICARAGUAN OFFICIALS RECEIVE ION COMAN IN MANAGUA

AU181120 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, 18 Jul (AGERPRES)--Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., secretary of the C.C. of the RCP, head of the Romanian party and state delegation attending the festivities arranged to mark the celebration of one year since the victory of the revolution in Nicaragua, met Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (S.N.L.F.), member of the junta of the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra asked that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed sincere thanks for the presence of the Romanian party and state delegation on the national day of the Nicaraguan people--an expression of the friendship and solidarity between the R.C.P. and the S.N.L.F., between the two governments and peoples.

During the talks the sides widely exchanged views on the relations of friendship and collaboration established between the Government of Romania and that of Nicaragua, as well as on major international issues.

Ion Coman also had interviews with Humberto Ortega Saavedra, member of the National Direction of the S.N.L.F., minister of defense, with Henry Ruiz Hernandez, member of the National Direction of the S.N.L.F., minister of planning, and with Carlos Nunez, member of the National Direction of the S.N.L.F.

ION COMAN MEETS WITH FIDEL CASTRO IN NICARAGUA

AU210810 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Comrade Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, had a meeting in Managua, Nicaragua with Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

Discussing the development of relations between the two parties and states, Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz assessed that these relations are recording an upward course, to the benefit of the two countries and peoples.

Comrade Ion Coman is in Managua on the occasion of the first anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution in Nicaragua.

DINCA MEETS IRAQI TRADE MINISTER 'ALI IN BAGHDAD

AU181858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Jul (AGERPRES)--Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the Joint Commission for Trade and Economic and Technical Cooperation between Romania and Iraq, had a working meeting with Hasan 'Ali, minister of trade, chairman for Iraq of the commission. Analysed was the stage of the implementation of the actions covenanted during the previous session of the joint commission held in Bucharest, identified being new possibilities of expanding the Romanian-Iraqi cooperation in the economy, the mutually advantageous commercial exchanges between the two countries.

PAKISTAN PRESIDENT ZIAUL HAQ RECEIVES PETRESCU

AU181859 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Islamabad, 18 Jul (AGERPRES)--The president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, received Gheorghe Petrescu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, now visiting Pakistan.

Satisfaction was expressed during the interview at the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, the resolve being reiterated to further develop them in keeping with the understandings reached by the two heads of states.

The interview occasioned an exchange of friendly messages between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ziaul Haq.

BUCHAREST MEETING MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF NINTH RCP CONGRESS

AU191847 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Jul (AGERPRES)--In the presence of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the R.C.P., president of Romania the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., the State Council and the Government of Romania celebrated 15 years since the Ninth Congress of the R.C.P., during a solemn meeting on July 19.

The solemn meeting was attended by Elena Ceausescu, Ilie Verdet, other members of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P. Participating were also members of the State Council and of the government.

Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., prime minister, read the message the Executive Political Commitee of the C.C. of the R.C.P. addressed to Nicolae Ceausescu on the anniversary of 15 years since the Ninth Congress of the R.C.P.

Thanking the Executive Political Committee for the initiative of making a retrospect of the road traversed since the Ninth R.C.P. Congress for the message, congratulations and wishes extended to him, Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor.

The members of the Executive Political Committee, all the other participants in the meeting warmly congratulated Nicolae Ceausescu on his activity and inestimable contribution to the elaboration of the R.C.P. and Romanian state's home and foreign policy.

Today, too, the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., the State Council and the Government of Romania gave a comradely lunch on the anniversary of 15 years since the Ninth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

Attending were Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the R.C.P., president of Romania, Elena Ceausescu, Ilie Verdet, and other members of the party and state leadership.

BRIEFS

ION NICOLAE IN CAMEROON--Yaounde, 19 Jul (AGERPRES)--Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation,had talks with the ministers of economy, commerce and plan, mines and energy, transport and telecommunications of Cameroon, with the governor of the Douala Province, as well as with executives of firms. They examined the current stage of the Romanian-Cameroonian economic relations and agreed upon measures for the future development of the bilateral trade exchanges and economic cooperation in various domains of mutual interest. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 19 Jul 80 AU]

REPORTAGE ON FRG FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER'S VISIT

Talks With Mijatovic

LD181310 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1204 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs in the Palace of the Federation.

During their friendly conversation, both sides expressed their satisfaction with the successful development of comprehensive cooperation beteen the two countries and with the readiness to continue its promotion. This readiness, it was stated, also held a broader significance.

The conversation also dwelt on a number of topical questions on international relations. In this connection particular attention was devoted to detente and to ways leading to a successful outcome to the Madrid Conference on European Security and Cooperation. Stress was laid on the importance of comprehensive dialogue and in particular, positive steps aimed at halting the arms race and strengthening military detente in Europe on a broad basis.

Also emphasized was the role played by the policy of nonalignment in the world. The conviction that attempts at introducing inter-bloc rivalries into the nonaligned movement would make relations in the world even more complex and would have worldwide consequences was expressed. By virtue of its essence, nonaligned policy is aimed at overcoming bloc confrontations. If it is to be effective it has to remain outside them.

The talks were attended by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Radomir Makic, SFRY ambassador to the FRG; Horst Grabert, FRG ambassador in Belgrade; and others.

Vrhovec-Genscher Press Conference

LD181622 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs, held a press conference today at which they positively assessed the talks held in Belgrade between Yugoslav and FRG representatives.

Expressing satisfaction at Genscher's visit to our country, Vrhovec said that the visit was a part of mutual relations which are developing favourably. Vrhovec pointed out that the talks have provided a new encouragement to the further development of mutual relations between the two countries. This was demonstrated among other things also in the talks that Minister Genscher had with Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and with Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The Belgrade talks, Vrhovec (?said), were a continuation of the dialogue that has been conducted for a long time now. (?He added) that these talks were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. This was possible because the two countries have built firm foundations of mutual consideration and respect in their mutual relations. We are guided in the relations between our two countries by very clear and precise principles of full respect for sovereignty, independence and complete equality.

(?This enabled us) to validate yet another principle, the federal secretary stated, and this principle is that the differences that may exist between us in relation to certain problems are in no way an obstacle to the development of very good relations. We can discuss these differences in a constructive and friendly manner.

We judged, the federal secretary went on, that the development of bilateral relations is very positive and that the achievements made in this direction are significant. Yugoslavia appreciates the FRG's contribution to the successful and prolonged effort made by Yugoslavia to conclude a new agreement with the European Community. We appraise this as a good and real basis for the more successful settling of the problem of trade deficit. We consider the balancing of trade exchange to be in both sides' interests, because it makes it possible to tackle this problem within the framework of the further development of relations and not by means of trade restrictions.

During the talks a positive assessment was made of the development of industrial cooperation and the exchange of technology. We also talked about the conditions of life and work of Yugoslav workers engaged in temporary work in the FRG and the further development of tourism and drew the conclusion that the positive development in these fields should continue.

We agreed, Vrhovec stressed, to condemn terrorism as a negative and dangerous phenomenon and to work together on the suppression of all forms of this criminal activity.

Yugoslavia and the FRG, the federal secretary noted, have reached a high degree of understanding and accord in the approach to the main problems of the present-day world. This applies to the joint readiness to do everything to make the process of the relaxation of tension in the world a universal one. We discussed the question of arms reductions and the indispensable positive steps which can be taken in this connection, also bearing in mind in this connection the preparations for the forthcoming meeting in Madrid. We also found a joint approach to the settling of the economic problems of the world today and exchanged views on the flashpoints of crisis in the world which directly threaten peace. These are the situation in southern Africa, the question of Namibia, the Middle East, Afghanistan, Southeast Asia and other areas. I think, the federal secretary said, that we found a common language in our approach and with regard to the principles underlying the just and lasting solutions to these crises. These principles are enshrined in the UN Charter and should be implemented in a peaceful manner.

Josip Vrhovec expressed satisfaction at the fact that Foreign Minister Genscher again positively assessed the policy of nonalignment and understands its significant, independent, non-bloc role in present-day international conditions.

Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec concluded by stressing that Foreign Minister Genscher's visit has strengthened the joint conviction that it is in the common interest of the two countries to continue to develop bilateral relations within the framework of the settling and promotion of relations in Europe, the process of the consolidation of peace and stability and the relaxation of tension in the world.

Foreign Minister Genscher expressed gratitude for the welcome and for the opportunity he was given to hold intensive talks with Yugoslav political personalities. The Bonn head of diplomacy stressed that during this visit he again saw for himself that the Yugoslav leadership is consistently continuing along the road it has followed.

The independence, nonalignment, sovereignty and unity of Yugoslavia are the guarantees for the further stability of conditions in Europe, Foreign Minister Genscher stated, adding that he welcomes and supports the Yugoslav policy on these principles.

It is with particular appreciation, Genscher went on, that we view the economic measures which are being taken in Yugoslavia and their effect, which are already making themselves felt. In this way Yugoslavia has improved the prospects for better cooperation with other countries, including the countries of the European Community. The promotion of economic development and economic and social stability is also a contribution to political stability.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that he agrees with the Yugoslav leadership's assessment that peaceful efforts and resources are indispensable for the settling of the flashpoints of crisis in the world. This applies to the crises concerning Afghanistan, Cambodia, the Israeli-Arab conflict and southern Africa.

After noting that a positive attitude is developing toward nonaligned countries and the nonaligned movement in Western states, to which the FRG, he said, has made a pioneering contribution, Foreign Minister Genscher stressed his conviction that nonaligned countries will be an even stronger factor of stability in the world than up to now.

We do not want the conflict between East and West to be transferred to the "Third World" and consider nonaligned countries as equal partners of our policy. Yugoslavia, as a European country which is playing a significant role in the nonaligned movement, is a guarantee that this movement will not become anti-European, Foreign Minister Genscher stated.

Mutual respect between the FRG and Yugoslavia, Foreign Minister Genscher stressed, rests on the fact that we appreciate Yugoslavia's contribution to peace and security and international cooperation within the framework of the nonaligned movement and on the fact that Yugoslavia appreciates the FRG's contribution to the preservation of peace and progress in Europe, which the FRG is making as a member of the European Community and the Western alliance. Foreign Minister Genscher concluded by laying stress on the fact that the two countries are agreed on the need for constructive efforts aimed at ensuring the successful work of the forthcoming Madrid meeting of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation and said that he has invited Federal Secretary Vrhovec to visit the FRG.

Further on Press Conference

AU182100 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1400 GMT on 18 July carries a 7-minute report by Milorad Denda on the press conference held in Belgrade by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister for foreign affairs, including a recorded passage of Vrhovec's statement. Denda's report concludes with the following passage:

"Genscher said that an agreement was reached in the Yugoslav-West German talks on the need for successful preparations for the Madrid CSCE meeting. The chief of the West German diplomacy said that the Yugoslav leadership has positively appraised Chancellor Schmidt's visit to Moscow and its results. Later in his reply to journalists' questions Josip Vrhovec also spoke about this and pointed out that this appraisal is based on the view that the dialogue is the necessary and only possible way to improve the world situation and that this appraisal also clearly expresses our interest in overcoming the causes of tension.

"The chiefs of diplomacy of the two countries answered several questions of journalists. Speaking about Afghanistan, the West German Minister said that this hotbed of crisis can be resolved by a complete withdrawal of the Soviet troops, that a political solution is needed and that the activity of the Islamic Conference in connection with this question is important. Speaking about an even greater role of the nonaligned movement in the world, Genscher said that in Havana President Tito said what nonalignment should be in the contemporary world.

"Answering a question by the Soviet NOVOYE VREMYA'S correspondent on how Yugoslavia views Minister Genscher's appraisal of its role in the nonaligned movement which the journalist understood as 'leaderism' [liderstvo], Federal Secretary Vrhovec said that Yugoslovia opposes 'leaderism' in the world as well as in the nonaligned movement and that it is permanently interested in being very active in advancing the principles and goals of true nonaligment. Vrhovec pointed out the historical justification of the nonaligned movement and Vrhovec sees Minister Genscher's appraisals of nonalignment as a realization that the true nonaligment is what the contemporary world needs.

"Josip Vrhovec and Hans-Dietrich Genscher also answered several other questions on the problems of the contemporary world, including those of the Middle East, European trends, the Madrid CSCE meeting and others."

Sundic Commentary

LD191959 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] As we have been reporting in our programs, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG Vice Chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, ended his visit to Yugoslavia today. On his last day he was received by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. At the end of the visit a joint statement was released in Belgrade today. It stresses, among other things, that during the visit by the vice chancellor and foreign minister exhaustive and meaningful talks were held with the highest-ranking Yugoslov leaders on bilateral relations and international questions. Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec and Minister Genscher held talks on bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries and on topical international questions of interest to both sides. The talks took place in a cordial, open and friendly atmosphere, and our commentator Milika Sundic judges them to be complete success:

The results of the visit by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, to Yugoslavia have fully confirmed the desire of both governments to continue to work on promoting mutual cooperation and the relaxation of tension in the world. The talks between Vrhovec and Genscher took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, which has characterized relations between the two countries for many years. The FRG's membership in the Atlantic pact and Yugoslavia's membership in the movement of nonaligned nations, which sees in the bloc division of the world the main danger to lasting and stable peace, in no way influenced the course and outcome of the Belgrade dialogue.

On the contrary, once more the well-known truth came fully to the fore that differences in social systems and international positions of individual countries cannot be a barrier to successful cooperation if their relations--as is the case with Yugoslavia and FRG--are based on the principles of independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and if, too, the two countries aspire towards the solution of all international disputes by peaceful means and not by means of the use of military force.

As European countries, the FRG and Yugoslavia are vitally interested in lasting and stable peace on this continent. Similarly, they are conscious of the fact that peace in Europe to a great extent depends on peace in the whole world. No single crisis flashpoint--and there are many of them, unfortunately--is so far away as not to have a negative effect on circumstances in Europe as well. Europe, therefore, cannot be indifferent towards how anyone in the world behaves and what lies behind that behavior in most cases.

Regardless of the differences which divide them, Yugoslavia and the FRG are equally interested in the successful holding of the Madrid meeting of foreign ministers from European countries, the United States and Canada. The two governments are also convinced that even the most complicated problems which confront the world can be resolved by means of negotiations and with good will. Yugoslavia and the FRG confirmed this by their own example, which is also the only explanation for the existence of good and friendly relations between the two countries.

Although this might bother some, Yugoslavia is very satisfied by the fact that a bloc country such as the FRG sees in the policy of nonalignment that which the world needs--a significant and very influential factor of international policy. This is confirmation that not even bloc countries are always content when interbloc disturbances threaten their independence. After all, this is the explanation for the recent visit to Moscow by Chancellor Schmidt and Vice Chancellor Genscher, where regardless of the fact that they were representing the interests of the Western allies, at the same time they sought possibilities for overcoming the existing crisis in East-West relations. Let us recall that Yugoslavia made a positive assessment of the Schmidt-Genscher visit to Moscow, although it considers that the problems caused by bloc behavior cannot be resolved by means of interbloc haggling, for every such solution acts to the disadvantage of those countries which are the victims of bloc competition.

In the same way as the many other statesmen who have visited Yugoslavia since President Tito's death or those who have been hosts to Yugoslav officials, Minister Genscher has also had opportunities to reassure himself that Yugoslavia is continuing relentlessly its established independence policy, a policy represented by President Tito. We have no reason to hide our satisfaction that the majority of countries in the world view us precisely in this way and that they expect Yugoslavia to continue, as up to now, to be resolute in defending peace for itself and the world. This aim was also served by the talks which Yugoslav leaders held with Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

DJURANOVIC'S VISIT TO IRAQ, MEETING WITH SADDAM HUSAYN REPORTED

Meets Portugal's Melo Antunes

LD181758 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, July 18 (TANJUG)--In his residence in Baghdad today President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic received member of the Portuguese Council of the Revolution Maj. Ernesto Augusto de Melo Antunes. They exchanged views on internal social-political and economic trends in the two countries.

Turning to some current international questions, the two sides paid special attention tc the forthcoming Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Meeting With Iraqi President

LD182300 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2103 GMT 18 Jul 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Baghdad, July 18 (TANJUG)--Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic today noted with pleasure that there are all the necessary conditions for the known Iraqi-Yugoslav friendship, co-operation and mutual confidence to further consolidate and deepen in all spheres of mutual relations.

Djuranovic headed Yugoslavia's state and party delegation to the celebration of the 12th anniversary of the victory of the revolution carried out by the Iraqi Ba'th Party. He left for Yugoslavia today, following his talks with President Husayn.

In their turn the Iraqi president and the Yugoslav premier paid considerable attention to the question of further strengthening of the non-aligned movement. They reaffirmed that to Iraq and Yugoslavia, the point of departure in any of their foreign-policy commitments is consistent application on the authentic principles of non-alignment.

President Husayn and Premier Djuranovic assessed as essential the further strengthening of the unity of the non-aligned movement and resolute rejection of the attempts to divide and weaken the movement.

They confirmed the identity of their countries views on essential world issues. In this context they stressed the need for reaching just and integral solutions for the crisis in the Middle East (?and) in other unstable areas which threaten peace in the world.

Meets Yugoslav Businessmen

LD182315 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1631 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad--The president of the Federal Executive Council, Veselin Djuranovic, held talks in Baghdad with the representatives of the Yugoslav enterprises in Iraq. On this occasion he explained to them the economic situation in our country, pointed out the economic and stabilization measures and spoke about the importance of linking together our organizations of associated labor and their joint appearance on foreign markets.

The Yugoslav businessmen acquainted Veselin Djuranovic with the results achieved in Iraq and outlined the programs of activities planned within the framework of the new 5-year plan in the country in which they work. The president of the Federal Executive Council emphasized in this connection that exceptional possibilities existed on the Iraqi market in this respect. He emphasized that strengthening economic cooperation and mutual trust between Yugoslavia and Iraq in many ways affirmed and strengthened the interests not only of these two friendly countries but also of the nonaligned movement as a whole.

Returns Home

LD191012 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 19 (TANJUG)--President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic, who headed the Yugoslav delegation to the celebration in Baghdad of the 12th anniversary of the Iraqi revolution, returned to Belgrade last night. The delegation also included executive secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Pavle Gazzi and Yugoslav Ambassador to Iraq Zivko Mucalov.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA OFFICIAL RECEIVES PRC DELEGATION

LD192229 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1051 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Muhamed Besic, member of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, today received a delegation of thh PRC State Commission for Nationalities Affairs led by Yang Donsheng, deputy chairman of the state commission.

In a long and friendly conversation the guests from China were acquainted with relations between the nationalities, the position of the nations and nationalities in Bosnia-Hercegovina, constitutional and legal solutions relating to the rights of individual nationalities in this republic and their representation in the structure of the population and rights to the use of their languages, written language and education.

During their 2-day visit to Bosnia-Hercegovina the guests from China visited several cultural and historical sights in Bihac, Jajce and Sarajevo.

KOSTIC, DELEGATION RETURN FROM U.S.

LD201848 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1604 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 20 (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav delegation headed by member of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary of Finance Eng Petar Kostic, returned here after a one-week visit to the U.S. The delegation held talks with representatives of the U.S. Government on the further promotion of economic and especially financial-bankir cooperation. The delegation had a few meetings for this purposes with U.S. Secretary of Treasury William Miller and with presidents of several leading U.S. commercial banks.

The delegation was received also by U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale.

VRHOVEC RECEIVES LUXEMBOURG FOREIGN MINISTER

LD181930 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1728 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 18, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec today received Secretary of State to the Luxembourg Foreign Ministry Paul Helminger, who is in Belgrade for political consultations with the representatives of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

During the friendly talks, the two sides favourably assessed the development of Yugoslav-Luxembourg cooperation and expressed interest in its further promotion. Vrhovec and Helminger also exchanged views on current international questions, especially the preparations for the Madrid meeting of European Security and Cooperation Conference.

POLITIKA VIEWS EXPANSION OF TRADE WITH ALBANIA

AU171930 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jul 80 p 2

[Z. Todorovic report]

[Text] In the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade yesterday, Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Metod Rotar, SFRY secretary for foreign trade, signed a long-term agreement on commodity exchange between the two countries for 1981-85. At the same time they also signed a protocol on exchange of goods and services next year. These are important documents for several reasons.

First of all, it is necessary to point out the favorable conditions for a much more rapid and wider promotion of not only traditional commodity exchange between the two countries but also of other kinds of economic cooperation. On this occasion the good-neighborly relations between Yugoslavia and Albania were stressed during the talks. During the 5-day visit of the Albanian delegation to our country, mutual respect for equality and for the state's political positions in relation to economic relations with foreign countries was fully expressed. We are also witnessing further confirmation of our general orientation toward strengthening our country's economic relations with neighboring Albania, something that president Josip Broz Tito spoke about in Pristina last year. It is also a significant fact that this was the first official meeting of the state economic delegations of Yugoslavia and Albania after 33 years.

The agreement on commodity exchange for the 5-year period from 1981 to 1985 provides for trade in both directions valued at $720 million. This is some 320 percent more than in the current 5-year program whose implementation began in 1976. Commodity exchange worth $172 million was envisaged by that program.

Every real opportunity for increasing commodity exchange has certainly not been exhausted. Taking into consideration the current aspirations and enterprise of businessmen from both sides, there is good reason to count on much more important undertakings. Realistic assessments boil down to the fact that at the end of the next 5-year agreement the nominal value of commodity exchange in both directions can exceed the sum of $1 billion. Certain characteristics of the Yugoslav and Albanian economies are a firm basis for constant expansion of commodity exchange and other kinds of economic cooperation. [paragraph continues]

The following items predominate in the structure of Yugoslav exports: construction steel, rail for railroads, steel and sheet metal pipes, wire, firebricks, electrical goods, television sets, machines and complete industrial installations and certain productions of the chemical, textile and food processing industries. Albania is a worthy partner in every respect. As is well-known, that country is the leading world producer of chrome ore and chrome ore concentrates and is capable of exporting electricity, bitumen, gasoline, gas oil [plinsko uljea], cognac, tobacco, textiles, chemical products and other products.

Two circumstances are of particular importance for promoting commodity exchange in the next 5 years. In the course of 1982, Albania will be included in the wider European region when the Shkoder-Titograd railroad is linked with the main Belgrade-Bar railroad. Likewise, the long-distance power lines from Albania to Prizren should more than double the transmission of electric power between the two countries. The promotion of air transport, strengthening of cooperation in the use of water resources and so forth are also being considered.

An overall volume of commodity exchange for next year worth $135 million was agreed on this occasion. This is an increase of 72 percent compared with official estimates. It is justifiably believed that this sum could be increased to $150 million. Otherwise, this year's trade balance will be satisfactory, commodity exchange in both directions should reach the value of nearly $120 million.

It is obvious that with good reason both countries are very interested in promoting long-term economic cooperation, primarily in expanding volume and in improving the structure of commodity exchange. It was agreed that representatives of Yugoslav and Albanian foreign trade should meet again in Tirana next year.

MINIC INTERVIEWED ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD201504 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1010 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, recently held a conversation with Altaf Gauhar, general secretary of the Third World Foundation, based in London, on the main problems of international economic relations, especially on relations between the developed and underdeveloped countries, as well as on some questions of the world situation relating to the crisis and delay in detente. The conversation also related to some topical questions of the policy of nonalignment in this sphere.

Gauher published part of this interview--which Milos Minic gave to him for THIRD WORLD QUARTERLY--the next issue of which comes out in September--in his article for the London GUARDIAN on 16 July.

As the GUARDIAN writes, the beginning of the conversation related to the latest trends in the context of the "dialogue" between the developed and developing countries, with particular reference to the results of the recent meeting of the seven most developed Western countries in Venice. Also bearing in mind preparations for the forthcoming UN General Assembly special session on international economic relations.

Milos Minic recalled that even before the Venice summit he had pointed out that the developed countries' stand on and approach toward topical problems of the development of the world economy and in particular of the construction of a new international economic order were untenable and unacceptable, and that these countries, it seems, still do not see that such a stand and approach have no prospects.

Minic said that the essence of the fact is that the developed countries cannot even solve the serious problems with which their economies are faced without solving the problems of the developing countries and without a more serious approach to the gradual building up of a new international economic order. And this order would be in the interests of all, both the developing and the developed countries.

In this connection, Minic pointed out that the negotiations up to now on changing unequal international economic relations had produced only very modest results. He illustrated this with the fact that there is an evident contradiction between the increasingly more widespread idea that the solution to the unfavorable situation in which the world economy finds itself--and this includes the developed countries' economices--can only begin by means of deeper and structural changes in international development and international economic relations, and the developed countries' almost complete lack of readiness to make a more serious approach to carrying out these changes.

He added that the worsening of the overall international situation had had a very negative effect on the negotiations about the new international economic order; in this connection, and worse--in recent years it has swallowed up more than $400 billion, a small portion of which would be enough to initiate speededup economic and social development in the developing countries. Nevertheless, Minic stressed, "the process of the struggle for a new international economic order is historically necessary, realistic and possible. It cannot continue to be postponed or be ended permanently by any kind of resistance or lack of readiness on the part of a number of developed countries, for the new international economic order is not a system of international relations which poor countries or developing countries can or wich to impose unilaterally on the developed parts of the world, but it is a process which is in the interests of all countries, the whole of the world economy and development as a whole."

Pointing, however to the developed countries' lack of readiness up to now to become more seriously involved in the main problems of development and in this context also to the decisions of the Venice summit, Minic put the question: Who will come to grips with the problem of the developing countries apart from the countries themselves, or will it simply be the World Bank and the IMF?

Minic considered this an illusion. "We do not deny the possibility that both these international institutions are becoming increasingly involved in solving the problems, but their possibilities are limited since the problems are much broader and cover the spheres of energy, raw materials, trade development and finance, and enter even more broadly into the problems of industrialization and general economic development, "Minic said in conversation with Gauhar. On this, he emphasized in particular that the construction of a new international economic order would be a long struggle and an even longer process of complex and integral change in economic relations and the international system, but this order obviously must be built, as well as new norms for it and new institutions, as well as a suitable and necessary transformation of those which are present in the current system.

In the conversation, Milos Minic also referred to the problem of raw materials which have been in acute crisis in the last 10 years. Instead of becoming involved in developing countries by investing enormous amounts of capital in the development of sources of raw materials their riches, as well as their forces of production, and instead of placing this capital at the disposal of the developing countries, the developed countries prefer to remain sovereign masters on the stock exchanges and the raw material markets, and to secure large profits for themselves as a result of changes in prices.

He added that the multinational companies do not want to relinquish their current power and position in the raw material market, and that they exert enormous influence on the governments of developing countries.

Minic also stated in this conversation that at the Venice summit there was no discussion on how the developing countries can solve the enormous problem of their payments deficit which, according to the available data, will amount to $50 billion this year. The same applies to the problem of debts. The calculation is that this year the developing countries' debts will reach a sum of $400 billion, and interest and annuity payments alone will add up to $50 billion this year. In what way can developing countries carry out their obligations when, as a result of the latest oil price increase, they will lose about $30 billion from their gross national product this year, as well as losing tens of billions as a result of price increases of the products which they import from the developed countries?

Minic concluded that the most important developed countries of the West show neither readiness nor the necessary political will to solve the problems of the developing countries, while the East, as he remarked, seems to consider it sufficient to verbally support the demands of the developing countries and to stress the need to fight against imperialism.

In the part of the conversation relating to expectations for the forthcoming UN General Assembly special session, Milos Minic put forward the view that on the basis of the developed countries' attitude up to now, the developing countries cannot expect much. He added, however, that if there is a change, or different attitude on the part of the developed countries, then there might be some brighter prospects for overall negotiations. In this connection, Minic noted that the developed countries do not all have the same attitude toward the problems of the developing countries. Some of them, such as Sweden and Holland--which, among other things, already give more than 0.7 percent of nonreturnable aid to the developing countries--are patrons of more serious negotiations, and some countries which took part in the Venice meeting also represent such a position in bilateral talks, as he said.

Minic then said that the forthcoming special session is of enormous significance and can influence the standpoints of the developed countries and encourage them to more serious global negotiations. If the developed countries are ready to enter into serious global negotiations--whether publicly or in bilateral talks--then they need to demonstrate this both at the special session and in practice, and then better results can be expected, Minic said. He added that the developing countries, particularly the most underdeveloped, cannot wait any longer, for the postponement of solutions to these problems leads to difficulties, instability and political and economic disturbances in a large number of nonaligned and other developing countries. In these, Minic said, the big powers then get involved. There are then military and other types of interference in internal affairs, as well as interventions, so that the lack of solution to the development problems referred to becomes increasingly more evidently a very important factor in the sharpening of international political relations and the deterioration of the international situation.

In the conversation, Minic also referred to some other topical international questions, such as crisis flashpoints, the arms race, the deterioration of relations between the superpowers and blocs and the lack of progress in detente as a whole.

Minic recalled that Yugoslavia's stand was presented as early as Helsinki, and this is that detente can only be maintained if it spreads to all regions of the world and to all areas of international relations; in other words, if detente becomes a universal process which will mean the gradual resolution of international crises, international problems and the consolidation of a more just system of international relations on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence. In this context, Minic stressed that even before the Algerian summit (1973), the majority of nonaligned countries were expressing deep suspicions and doubts about bilateral detente between the superpowers, fearing that they themselves might have to pay the price for this kind of limited detente. As early as that conference, Minic stressed, the standpoint was adopted that detente must be a universal process which will also spread to all areas of international relations, not only political but also military, and other types of relations. "From that time up to now the movement of nonaligned countries has insisted on universal detente as opposed to bloc detente. At the Colombo and Havana conferences the nonaligned movement pointed out that detente was fragile and could be destroyed unless it spread to all regions," Minic added.

Referring to the existing state of international relations, Minic emphasized the need for detente to be renewed between the big powers, but he pointed out that this type of detente had no chance of becoming universal or of encompassing the totality of international relations unless there is an end to expansion and rivalry between the superpowers and any kind of interference in the internal affairs of other countries. In this context, Minic emphasized the enormous role of the nonaligned movement, stressing that precisely this movement can take the initiative and actions for the renewal of detente more successfully than the superpowers and blocs. Now is the precise time for great activization of the nonaligned movement, Milos Minic said at the end of his conversation with Altaf Gauhar.

NIN INTERVIEWS GRLICKOV ON EUROCOMMUNISM, EUROLEFT

LD111856 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1345 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--In its latest issue NIN carries an interview with Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on the situation and relations in the communist and workers' movement, revolutionary strategies today, Eurocommunism and the "Euroleft" and other themes.

Replying to a question about the alleged crisis in the idea of socialism, which is the way the difficulties in the socialist countries are at times described, Grlickov stressed that socialism was not a conflict free society, but a society of contradictions and even antagonisms. Difficulties such as inflation, reduced growth, unemployment, structural disproportions, decrease in the productivity of work and others exist and are manifesting themselves in the countries building socialism. These problems are serious, Grlickov said, regardless of the fact that the values of socialism and its success in raising the level of the population's material and spiritual life have at the same time been confirmed in many ways.

However, Grlickov stressed, none of this provides the basis for a talk about a crisis of socialism: the world has made a deep stride into socialism, though it cannot yet fully express itself in the socialist manner. This is also confirmed by the fact that the cyclic crises of capitalism and especially the present one, which is much deeper and more complex, give an impetus to the intensification of the class struggle and the involvement of the working class in the struggle for its goals. This also applies to the anticolonialist revolutions in the countries whose constitutions and political programs are socialist, though they do not base their political doctrine on Marxism.

One of the examples of such a shift "leftward" is Latin America. The events taking place there, according to Grlickov, are a manifestation of the desperate struggle waged by the numerous and very poor inhabitants and the fragmented, unorganized and insufficiently developed working class to break away from the feudal, early capitalist nature of socialist relations or simply of social transformations along the line of liberation from the ruling oligarchies, most often military dictatorships. These trends are also evident on the Asian Continent and in Africa. These examples show, Grlickov expressed, that the socialist alternative, embodied in various methods and forms, is emerging as universal for all those countries which seek more rapid social, economic and political emancipation, as well as for those industrially developed countries which are encountering all the ever-deepening contradictions in the realization of their own reproduction. Attacks from the right are an integral part of this development, but the balance, in Grlickov's appraisal, is in favor of peace, progress and social transformations.

In the struggle for the revolutionary transformation of society, Grlickov went on, there is no uniform revolutionary strategy, with or without quotation marks, because there are no uniform conditions for revolutionary social structural changes on individual continents and in individual regions and countries. Therefore it is always necessary to speak in the plural, because not only are the conditions different, so are the subjective forces struggling for social structural transformations, for socialism. Grlickov also rejected the conclusion that socialism is born exclusively in the fire of war and revolution and the assertion that war lies in the essence of Marxism.

In his words, the real picture of socialism--rightly called a world process--is in complete contrast to the idea of a "united," "dominant" or any other kind of "model." As this process spreads, whether by means of experience in direct building of it or in theoretical and program suppositions, the forces bearing it and fighting for it and its contents are increasingly varied and enriched. The diversity of forms is proof of its true force, and of its vitality, as well as being a confirmation of the development of Marxist and other kinds of socialist thought.

Speaking about the state of the workers' movement in West Europe, Grlickov rejected statements about the crisis into which Eurocommunism is alleged to have fallen, primarily as a result of differences in foreign political orientations between the three leading communist partys in West Europe. In his assessment, Eurocommunism is not in a crisis, for the reasons for its emergence have not ceased. Although a series of internal and international circumstances hold back and make the work of these parties increasingly more complex, in the last few years they have achieved significant successes and been confirmed, on the platform of Eurocommunism, as national forces which must be taken into account and whose activity cannot be ignored.

In response to a question on the "Euroleft," Grlickov said that it is a question of penetrating the consciousness on an objective orientation toward dialog and the renewal of dialog on questions which arise, rather than of representing a reliable sign of some kind of qualitatively new rapprochement of the parties of the classical West European left.

One of the basic weaknesses of the workers' movement in the industrially developed countries is their tardiness and late realization of the real content of the anticolonial revolution and its consequences for general international relations.

However, the current economic crisis in the world has fully uncovered the degree to which the underdeveloped world is not and must not be a hanger-on, but rather a vital existential area for Europe. As a whole, the developed countries, including partly the working class, have enjoyed the advantages of a privileged position in relation to the underdeveloped. Grlickov emphasized the need for Europe's progressive parties to highlight this relationship so that it may be overcome. [Word indistinct] in his view, (?this) explains why the West European left has recently been stressing the role of the policy and movement of nonalignment and why some of these parties have also been showing an interest in taking part in gatherings of nonaligned countries.

SLOVENE LEAGUE CENTRAL COMMITTEE VIEWS FOREIGN POLICY

AU170855 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jul 80 p 3

[Vlado Zagorac report]

[Text] Ljubljana, 14 July--The activity of communists in the socialization of foreign policy and international activity was the basic point on the agenda of today's session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia chaired by its President Franc Popit.

It was assessed that the working people and citizens follow with great interest the current developments in international relations and that they discuss in detail topical international questions, extending in this connection their support to Yugoslavia's nonaligned policy whose roots are in the self-managing sociopolitical orientation of Yugoslav society. Members of the League of Communists also follow developments in the world. With a comprehensive objective and current information on international developments the public information media are increasingly more successfully performing their sociopolitical role.

Linking Foreign and Domestic Policy

A significant success has been achieved in linking domestic and foreign policy, and this was also demostrated by a session last week of all chambers of the republican assembly. It was once again confirmed that international problems must be constantly kept in mind in all delegate and communal assemblies, Joze Smoel stressed among other things. The positions of the economic declaration of the nonaligned countries must be incorporated into the stabilization programs at all levels, and in the next medium-term plans. For this purpose it is necessary to use the materials of the Ljubljana center for studying cooperation with the developing countries, Smole said.

Stressing that a disharmony exists between policy in a narrow sense and our country's cooperation with the foreign countries, Smole drew attention to the fact that in our country international developments are here and there still dealt with superficially, that the approach to developments in certain countries is insufficiently analytical, that the military factor in international relations is being neglected and that certain countries, peoples and developments are dealt with inadequately.

Informing the public about developments in the world plays a special role in our foreign policy's socialization. We must strive toward an authentic presentation, comment on or explanation of developments that will be based on our self-managing and nonaligned principles, and not as it now happens. [paragraph continues]

Commentaries in the public information media are sometimes a compilation of foreign, predominantly Western, analyses and positions, Stane Dolanc warned. In this connection, the need for the communists working in the field of international relations and in the public information media to consistently take into account and overcome the isolation of information within narrow circles was stressed.

In Mitja Ribicic's view, our information media should more frankly and clearly inform the broadest public about the attempts by certain opponents of our system and achievements to disparage abroad the results that we have achieved thus far in our socialist self-managing development. The working people and citizens of our socialist community will be able to see much more easily who are the enemies of our community if one clearly and frankly points to the weaknesses and mistakes of the platform from which they address the world, giving a distorted and unobjective picture of our reality.

Strengthening of Missions' Cadres

In the discussion in which Andrej Verbic, Andrej Marinc, Milan Kucan, Boris Bavdek, Milos Prosenc and Dr Anton Vratusa participated, the need to strengthen the cadres at our diplomatic-consular and economic missions throughout the world was stressed, along with the need to introduce questions of foreign policy and international relations into the educational programs at all levels.

At today's session of the Presidium it was stressed that communists must work to further implement the republic's constitutional rights and duties in including the republic in the formation and implementation of the unified Yugoslav foreign policy. In the republic itself, primarily within the framework of the Socialist Alliance, it is necessary to constantly coordinate the activity of all self-managing subjects that are included in the international relations process.

ABOLITION OF CABINET OF PRESIDENT OF REPUBLIC REPORTED

AU192125 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1541 13 Jul 80 p 25

[Unattributed report in column "People and Events"]

[Text] The cabinet of the president of the republic has been abolished and its work has been terminated by a decision of the SFRY Presidency (published in the official gazette). The functions of the chief of the cabinet of the president of the republic (this function was performed by Berislav Badurina), the chief of protocol of the president of the republic (Augustin Lah) and the counselor for the press to the president of the republic (Blazo Mandic) have also been terminated as a result of this decision.

The affairs (rights and obligations) formerly handled by the cabinet of the president of the republic have been taken over by the SFRY Presidency, the decision says, for, as is known, following Comrade Tito's death the SFRY presidency automatically assumed, on the basis of Yugoslavia's Constitution, all duties and authorities of the head of state. The work of the institution known among the public as the Marshalcy has also been terminated as a result of this decision.

The people whose task in the past was to assist Comrade Tito in the performance of his daily duties will be assigned to new duties.

ASSEMBLY FEDERAL CHAMBER SESSION REPORTED

LD171926 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1117 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade--In its final session before the summer recess the Federal Chamber of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, presided over by Stana Tomasevic-Arnesen, today adopted the final accounts of the federal budget for 1979 as well as several other important documents and new laws.

After a year's preparation, the delegates today adopted the law on the recovery and cessation of operations by organizations of associated labor, the draft law on the protection of inventions, technical improvements and trade marks, as well as the law on the 1981 census of the population, households and housing accommodation.

At the beginning of the session the delegates observed a 1-minute silence to commemorate the tragic death of Miroljub Nikolic, delegate of this chamber from Serbia. The chamber today verified the election of Ratko Zugic (Montenegro) as delegate in the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly.

Because a long and meaningful debate was held on the final accounts of the federal budget for 1979 in the chamber's working groups, there was no major debate on this in the chamber today. The delegates listened to the report by spokesman of the Committee for the Federal Budget Velizar Skerovic, and adopted conclusions on the federal budget. Skerovic pointed out the complexity of problems in the budget expenditure and emphasized the need to reexamine the system of financing the federation. The aim is to prevent the creation of obligations which cannot be fulfilled, that is financing through deficit and excessive issues of money.

The delegates also consider it necessary to increase the preventive control of the social accountancy service and the budget inspection and to improve cooperation with the organs of self-managing control. It is high time, Skerovic said, to ask the Federal Executive Council in definite terms to carry out the conculsions of the working bodies and the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly and to report on the implementation of the assembly's conclusions. The impression is that regardless of positive trends we still do not get adequate returns on the considerable resources used to finance the organs and organizations in the federation.

The Federal Chamber also adopted the conclusions on the budget expenditure. The chamber demands that, when changing the law on the financing of the federation, the Federal Executive Council should ensure a transition from the budget year to the accountcy year [racunska godina], that it should prepare a 5-year program of noneconomic investments and control individual programs on the building and modernization of federal organs, and that it should reprogram the obligations under the federal budgets from previous years.

Later in the session, a wide debate was held on the implementation of the delegate-type assembly system, which was largely inspired by the introductory speech by Ela Ulrih-Atena, delegate from Slovenia.

She emphasized that the delegate-type assembly system has been confirmed as an important factor in strengthening the self-managing position of workers and their basic organizations and communities, as well as a basis for further consolidation of the stability of the socialist self-managing democracy.

All efforts, therefore, should be directed toward building the system and toward finding practical solutions in order to more fully implement the constitutional provisions in this field. Progress can be achieved, Ela, Ulrih-Atena said, if the emphasis of political action is in the basic self-managing organizations and communities and their delegations and if in this action all responsible social factors participate in a coordinated manner.

Emphasizing the importance of links between the delegations of basic self-managing organizations and sociopolitical organizations, Ela Ulrih said that forms and methods of these links could vary but that it is important that the essence remain the same, that the working people and their stances find expression. Of course, it has yet to be shown in practice which is the best form. It would be an illusion to expect that the delegate system can be taken as a simple and unified mechanism.

Vice President of the SFRY Assembly Sinan Hasani, who was first to speak in the debate, said important results had been achieved in the implementation of the delegate system. However, we are still encountering certain difficulties in practice.

As far as the delegate assemblies and executive organs are concerned, problems especially exist in the insufficient efficacy of executive organs to implement Assembly conclusions. Individual questions are often discussed in executive organs for far too long in order to carry out coordination. However, the question is: Should the emphasis of work be in the executive organs or in the delegate assemblies? Dealing with a larger number of questions during the preliminary phases of coordination in the delegate assemblies would activate the delegates much more and increase the participation of the delegate base in the Assembly work and decisions.

According to Hasani, the organization of the delegate base is an exceptionally important question as far as the efficacy of delegates' work in the Federal Chamber is concerned. The conferences of delegates and delegations have obviously still not found the meaning of their work and have not yet been formed everywhere. Solutions are often sought in the formation of various working groups of delegates in the republic or province. Hasani thinks the solution may also perhaps be sought in making a Federal Chamber delegate responsible only to a certain territorial part of the delegate base in the republic of province.

Nador Major (Vojvodina) considers that at present the delegate system can be improved by changing relations in some sectors of activity.

Although the assembly system on delegate bases is ever more successfully overcoming the classical aspect of political representation, the delegate base in some environments is not yet sufficiently active, Slavica Jovanovic (Serbia) emphasized.

After the debate on the assembly delegate system, the Federal Chamber adopted conclusions which emphasize among other things that useful experience has been gained in the present functioning of the delegate assemblies. This represents a good basis for further building and perfection of the delegate assembly system. The present practice, however, also shows several difficulties and problems. Corresponding measures and activities in the organizations of associated labor and other self-managing organizations and communities must therefore ensure conditions for the implementation of rights, duties and responsibilities of the delegations connected with the adoption of stances on the basic interests expressed by the working people, the conclusions of the Federal Chamber of the Assembly of Yugoslavia state.

Basic questions important for their functioning on the delegate bases must also be more fully settled in the assemblies. This includes information and inclusion of delegations in work and decision making, preparation of program of work of the assemblies, the rights of delegations as regards legislative initiative, the role of delegates in the procedure of adoption of acts and so on.

The delegates also adopted several conclusions which should improve the work of the Federal Chamber. These conclusions concern the linking of delegations in order to prepare the stances by delegates, as well as the promotion of cooperation between the Federal Chamber and the assemblies in the republics and provinces.

Later in the session the delegates of the Federal Chamber accepted the initiative of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on setting up Edvard Kardelj awards. The Edvard Kardelj Award will be presented to individual scientific and other workers, organizations of associated labor and institutions in Yugoslavia and abroad, no less than every 3 years. It will, Nador Major said, be a specialized award which will complete the range of our highest social recognitions.

Following a short debate, the delegates then adopted the draft law on protecting discoveries, technical advance and trade marks, remarking that the law's proposers should take their numerous remarks and suggestions into account in their further work on a definitive text. The Federal Chamber also adopted the law on the 1981 census, as well as a law on transport in international road traffic.

A somewhat longer debate took place on the occasion of the final adoption of the law on rehabilitating and closing down organizations of associated labor.

The supply of the market was the topic of the day at the SFRY Assembly today. Although the Chamber of Republics and Provinces also had this item on their agenda, the delegates of the Federal Chamber, too, discussed chronic shortages of individual vital articles and the situation in the market.

Prior to this the delegates had heard the report by Elhami Nimani (Kosovo), who as chairman of the Assembly Committee for Socioeconomic Relations informed his colleagues about the committee's activities in this respect. Although they were aware of the effect of objective circumstances on the market situation, the delegates emphasized that problems also arise because of badly organized, uncoordinated and tardy activity by the competent organs in sociopolitical communities, associated labor, self-management interest communities for economic relations with other countries and other institutions in not taking suitable measures to secure the production of those consumer goods in short supply. It was also said that difficulties in supply are also a consequence of instances of isolationism, disintegration and other aspects of the lack of unity in the Yugoslav market.

The discussion on the market situation was unusually lively--even brisk. The delegates were evidently dissatisfied with the real situation on the market. Demands were also made that it should be established exactly who was responsible for such a situation, whether in the federation, the republics and provinces or associated labor. In an exceptionally specific and meaningful debate the demand that the solution of the problem should be started with immediately was made, as otherwise any postponement might only aggravate the situation.

During the afternoon session the delegates of the Federal Chamber listened to the report by Stojan Matkaliev, chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, on activities up to now and measures aimed at the rationalization, substitution and saving of energy.

Results achieved in saving gasoline last year were satisfactory, as consumption was held at the level of the previous year despite the growth in number of vehicles. In Stojan Matkaliev's view, the change in gasoline prices had some effect on this as the price went up 40 percent in the last year.

The chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry emphasized the significance of the joint program of the Federal Executive Council, Yugoslav Economic Chamber and Permanent Conference of Yugoslav Towns and Municipalities, which created conditions for the development of the necessary activities in saving, rationalizing and substituting energy. In connection with the adoption of investment decisions this program offers investors the basis for long-term orientation as regards choosing optimum or rational sources of energy, as well as directing investors toward choosing fuels and which are based on domestic energy sources.

This evening the Federal Chamber adopted a platform for the activity of the Yugoslav delegation at the UN General Assembly special session on international economic questions and the developing countries' Group of 77 ministerial meeting.

The delegates also adopted a proposal to draft a law on the conditions and method of organization of associated labor organizations which carry out economic activity in the free zone. They also approved a proposal to adopt a law changing and supplementing the law temporarily prohibiting the use of part of social resources for the payment of daily expenses, official travel, reimbursement for transport costs on official business, entertainment expenses, advertising expenses and expenses for authors' and intellectuals' services, as well as for payments on the basis of the 1980 agreement.

Later in the session, which lasted the whole day, the Federal Chamber listened to information on the application of the law on the social accountancy service. The delegates listened to the report on the work of the customs service in 1979 and a report of the progress of statistical research of interest to the whole country.

At the close of the session the delegates received a proposal for a social agreement on international cooperation in the scientific area of lexicography, as well as proposed decisions to change and supplement the decision on the organization and work of the services of the SFRY Assembly.

According to the SFRY's standing orders, the Federal Chamber delegates' summer recess is expected to last until the beginning of September.

NARODNA ARMIJA ON ARMY'S ROLE IN ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

AU180727 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2139 10 Jul 80 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Stabilization and Defense: The Army's Part of the 'Front'"]

[Text] There can be no strong defense without a stable economy nor is a stable economy possible without a strong defense.

This statement made at the recent session of the Council for National Defense expresses the essence of the attitude of members of the Yugoslav People's Army toward the new economic measures of the country's political leadership.

Since the very beginning of the struggle for economic stabilization the army has been in the front ranks of this struggle. As early as in 1978 the federal secretary for national defense determined the program of measures and actions for saving and for economical and efficient management in the Yugoslav People's Army and decreed how this program should be implemented. All units, commands and institutions prepared, on the basis of that program, their own plans in accordance with the situation in their communities. The party, youth and trade union organizations in the army have conscientiously supported these measures, developing the people's awareness and encouraging them to achieve as good results as possible. After 2 years it can be concluded with satisfaction, as was pointed out recently among other things also in the SFRY Assembly, that the army has made a significant contribution to general efforts for the economy's stabilization.

"The economic strategy" has become the topic of the year. Our society has oriented its main forces to the economic "front" where the most important struggle for the country's progress is being waged. Concluding that an unfavorable economic development in the first half of the year could have, in addition to economic, also political consequences, the country's leadership has decided on new economic policy measures.

Just as they have done in the past, members of the army will support with all their strength the Federal Executive Council measures, being aware that they are thereby also strengthening the country's defense capability. Their support is not merely political. They will contribute to the economic "front's" stabilization by saving and economizing and by efficient economic operations.

As a part of the society, the army has always shared its fate. It is ready to do that now also, being aware of the fact that the latest measures will influence its development, life and work as well as the standard of living of its members. A decelerated growth of national revenue, a greater increase in prices and the changed dinar exchange rate will contribute to a decline in the real value of the budget for the Yugoslav People's Army, a reduction in the army's purchasing power and a lag in the personal incomes of members of the Yugoslav People's Army behind the cost of living. This will require significant self-denial and new efforts to ensure the achievement of the two most important goals: the army's further modernization and the protection of the standard of living of its members.

It was because of all this that the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, too, recently concerned itself with these questions and considered from its own ideological-political viewpoint the report on the Federal Executive Council measures and the tasks of communists emanating from these measures. The highest party leadership in the Army merely brought up to date the conclusions that it had already adopted earlier in connection with the economic stabilization and the army's economizing. Accordingly, the main directions of the further activity of the organizations of the League of Communists and their individual members remain unchanged while some of the questions must be placed within the context of the new economic measures. A consistent implementation of the program of measures and actions of saving and of economical and efficient economic operations in the Yugoslav People's Army will represent also in the future the framework for activities by communists and all members of the army. [paragraph continues]

Nevertheless, it was emphasized once again that all ideological-political activities in the army should ensure that all members of the Yugoslav People's Army fully understand the meaning and purpose of the new economic measures in order to be able to more successfully hold their part of "the front."

FEC EXAMINES ECONOMIC, FOREIGN POLICY

LD182322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1421 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade--According to the announcement by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council, presided over by Dragoljub Stavrev and Gojko Ubiparip, today considered several, questions of the current economic policy and our country's relations with foreign countries.

In keeping with the recommendation by the SFRY Presidency and the agreement in the SFRY Assembly, and with the desire to enable the continuation of the procedure of coordination of stances between the republics and provinces on the projected payments and foreign exchange balance of the country for this year, the council asked several federal organs urgently to prepare a new proposal of changes and addenda to these projections.

In connection with the preparations for the social plan of development of Yugoslavia for the period 1981-85, the council considers that it is necessary to intensify to the maximum the activity of all participants in the preparation of the new medium-term plan and accompanying documents, so that they can be adopted by the end of this year. In the preparation and coordination of the agreement on the bases of the social plan of development of Yugoslavia for the forthcoming medium-term period and the decision concerning the basic tasks of the plan and joint obligations, it is necessary consistently to proceed on the basis of the total material and financial possibilities of the country. The council therefore asked the Federal Institute of Social Planning and other competent federal organs to prepare as soon as possible comprehensive material-financial balance-sheets as a basis for more realistic decisions on the development priorities.

At today's meeting, the Federal Institute for Prices informed the Federal Executive Council that it carried out all the conclusions adopted at the session of 10 July which asked for priority solutions as regards the prices of coke, detergents, raw materials for the production of detergents, certain medicines and coffee. Apart from the decision on the price of coffee, which has been already taken, the Federal Institute for Prices also agreed to the changes concerning the prices of coke, detergents, raw materials for the production of detergents and certain medicines for which the producers submitted corresponding agreements. This satisfied the demands by the republics and provinces, as well as the producers, to solve the problem of supplying these products to the domestic market.

The council also adopted the decision by which it sanctioned the import of detergents and raw materials for the production of detergents. Due to the acute shortage on the market, the council also approved, at the proposal of the Serbian Executive Council, foreign exchange for the import of 4,000 tons of detergents.

The council was informed about the cooperation between the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces on the draft law on the republics and provinces which are to be considered economically underdeveloped in the period 1981-85. According to this draft law, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro and Macedonia are considered economically underdeveloped republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo an exceptionally economically underdeveloped area.

After studying the report on the activity of the federal market inspectorate regarding the control over the application of provisions concerning trade, prices and quality of goods and services during the period January-May 1980, the council noted that there are numerous violations of the provisions and that the number of legal and responsible persons violating provisions on the trade of goods and services on the united Yugoslav market has increased. The council therefore considers that a wider social action should be undertaken to eliminate these phenomena. It asked the federal market inspectorate to direct its activity toward uncovering and preventing the phenomena of violations of the united Yugoslav market and to pay special attention to the control over the application of provisions in the implementation of measures of economic stabilization, especially as regards the increasing of prices, evasion of prescribed quality and other illegal phenomena disrupting the market.

The council also adopted a report on the development of mines, the ferrous metallurgical industry, the non-metals and basic chemical industry which will be used in the preparations for the new medium-term plan, especially regarding the agreement on the development of basic raw materials.

The report on the implementation of the law on civil aviation, which the council adopted at today's meeting, emphasises that the Federal Committee for Traffic and Communications should intensify its work on the preparation of measures which will eliminate the shortcomings in the implementation of this law, as well as on the preparation of proposals for legal provisions which will ensure better organization and greater security in civil aviation.

The council considered numerous questions in the field of international relations. At today's meeting, it also defined the platform for the activity of the Yugoslav delegation at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Palestinian problem.

NIN ATTACKS DJILAS FOR 'ANTI-YUGOSLAV ACTIVITY'

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[Dragan Markovic article: "New Incitements by Djilas: A Call to Violence and Hatred"]

[Text] At any time, as soon as it seems to him that some kind of "a favorable moment" has come, Milovan Djilas appears with his doctrine of violence.

This is how it has been for years now.

In his interview granted to the British monthly journal ENCOUNTER in December 1979 he said: "If we seriously want to see the end of communism, we cannot hope for this without resorting to force where the use of force may be appropriate...."

And only a month later, in January 1980 (not accidentally exactly at that time), he spoke in the American press about an imminent "collapse of the nonaligned world" and about "the illusions of Yugoslavia after the Havana conference," Yugoslavia which should finally bow to the Western pact. All this at the time when the blocs themselves, in the situation following the outbreak of the Afghanistan crisis, realized the role and the importance of the nonaligned movement.

Thus, Djilas has been consistent in his call to force.

Prayer Book of Emigres

Since the time when he was expelled from the LCY in 1954 because of his anti-party activity and when he openly declared himself against socialism, he has not ceased to exhibit his theory of "the use of war." This complex of hatred and violence has been constantly with him to this very day but it literally began and erupted at the time of the Vietnam war. Whereas the progressive democratic circles and especially the intellectuals in the United States denounced the drama in Indochina, Djilas approved it: "There is no alternative," he wrote at the time. "This is a strategic war that is dictated by the West's fundamental interests... this war, although it is perhaps unfortunate, is unavoidable and therefore justified.... As the Vietnam war has demonstrated, waging a war with conventional weapons against a resolute enemy is too expensive and ineffective. However, the fear of revenge excludes the use of more effective weapons, that is, of nuclear weapons. Thus an impasse is created and neither of the sides, neither the resolute enemy nor the new industrial state, is able to prevail."

Neither then, at the time of the publication of his book "Unperfected Society" (1969), nor today--therefore, consistently and permanently--has Djilas renounced his "doctrine of violence." He openly incites confrontation and aggression. He says: "...to push communism from the scene of history, it is necessary to have a greater firepower than the one offered by the Asian tactics. The small thorny branch of peace must be replaced by the hammer of war."

Although he wants to present himself as "the moral conscience" of Western civilization, he cannot hide his face of Janus and he openly propagandizes the advantages of modern military technology and the future of nuclear weapons and nearly hysterically rejects any equilibrium and detente. He says: "The constant trumpeting about megadeaths and about the chances that we might be hit by a cataclysm... has a dulling effect." Thus Djilas asks that one should write about nuclear weapons stocks and advantages calmly and optimistically--as though writing about "the advantage of civilization." In the same ENCOUNTER interview he attacks all efforts toward peace and, to make this as topical as possible and to provoke the revanchist aspirations of "the hawks," he offers frightening comparisons between the efforts to conclude the SALT II agreement and to create a strategic balance on one hand and the 1939 Munich situation on the other.

Every alleged theoretical analysis by Djilas of relations and of the situation in the world is placed in the context of a call to action against Yugoslavia's socialist self-management and independence. His statements have been never merely anticommunist (ideological) but primarily anti-Yugoslav and anti-Tito, and the goal has been always the same and always inspired by the bloc pressures: to deny before the world our contribution within the nonaligned movement, to present us as the potential partners of "the Eastern Camp" and to encourage the extremist emigre groups and incite them in their subversive aspirations.

It is no accident that these same extremist emigre groups (ranging from the Chetnik-chauvinist to the Ustasha emigres) have proclaimed Djilas' anti-Yugoslav books as their "prayer book" and as a heretical manifesto against the self-managing, independent and nonaligned Yugoslavia. In this connection they have paid him compliments in their press in combination with the weaving of their usual anti-Yugoslav slanders and have compared his pamphlets to Luther's 93 theses or to Milton's "Areopagitica."

In return, Djilas does not dissociate himself from this support. As early as in 1968, when he traveled to the United States, he consolidated his cooperation at his meetings with the Chetnik ideologist and Ustasha extremist Bogdan Radica and Branko Peselu as well as with Slovene emigre White Guards leader Ciril Zebot. Following this meeting Radica openly wrote: "Since the war no one from our country has been received here with such sympathy and no one has been ever accorded such attention. Djilas has made a much greater contribution than the largest number of professional anticommunists."

A Manipulation

To be sure, "the new evangelist" of the extremist emigres has also received and continues to receive considerable funds for his role. Dr Ivo Vuckovic, an American of Yugoslav origin and professor at Wisconsin University, also says this in his study of Djilas' books, analyzing him as an instrument of certain circles in their anticommunist and anti-Yugoslav campaign, circles whose resources are not small. In his time his Vienna publisher, too, warned Djilas about this "moral fault," reminding him that his ties with certain institutions in Switzerland might compromise him because these "were not clean and neutral institutions."

Speaking about morals, we should recall in this connection also one of Djilas' earlier manipulative acts that characterizes him very precisely.

The fact is that on 14 January 1961 Milovan Djilas sent from the Sremska Mitrovica penal-correctional institution a petition to the Federal Executive Council requesting his conditional release from the prison. In this document he wrote verbatim: "Confident of your positive decision, it is my honor to submit to you the following statement:

"Considering the fact that practice itself and our entire postwar development both in our domestic and our foreign policies have refuted everything by which I provoked the opening of the criminal proceedings and the court sentence against me, I expect that the Federal Executive Council will consider and make a positive decision regarding my release from prison. It seems to me that my will and firm resolve to avoid the activities that led to my arrest and the court sentence and to the existing relations between myself and the political and state organs could be used as the grounds for my release from prison.

"No matter how final is my determination to preserve my own integrity and to accept any decision that is based on the foundations acceptable to me, my intentions are no less good and open.

"Accordingly, following my release from prison I will engage in no political activities that would be contrary to the laws of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and could result in my criminal responsibility and cause any damage to my country, just as in the future, I will not permit anyone to republish my book 'The New Class.'

"I also wish to point out that I am submitting this statement believing that the decision on my release from prison will also revoke the secondary penalties imposed on me, that is, deprivation of decorations, pension and other similar things. In conclusion, I wish to assure the Federal Executive Council that I will remain consistently true to this statement, expecting that I will meet with good will and understanding among the leading comrades."

Only 6 days later, on 20 January 1961, Milovan Djilas was released from prison and arrived at his home in Belgrade.

"Doctrine of Action"

However, he immediately resumed his old ways. First he tried to present himself in the West as "a prison hero," claiming that his petition for amnesty "had been written" in advance "by the police." An ugly gesture even for the bourgeois concepts of morals, a gesture of distorting the truth to win the reputation of "a political martyr," a gesture that could not but be noticed even abroad. He was reproached publicly and in the press that it was really unbecoming to make a petition and then to turn this petition, signed in his own hand, into "an act planted by the police." This is the reason why Djilas has made such great efforts to justify this event, among other things, in his book "The Unperfected Society."

Thus it happened that very soon, less than a year and half later, he again had to appear before the district court (on 14 May 1962) because of his deliverate violations of the norms determining his conditional release from prison, that is, because of his criminal subversive activity against Yugoslavia's independence.

Immediately after his release from prison this time he resumed his work--even more aggressively and more frequently--from the point where he had stopped at the time of his imprisonment. He has continued in this way to this very day. He calls for violence. He does not give up this idea and still today, this is his basic "doctrine of action" even when referring to the internal self-managing and democratic life of our country and the independence of Socialist Yugoslavia. The journal ENCOUNTER whose interview we cited at the beginning, also confirms this in its conclusion, recalling Djilas' synthesis: "...the fighters against communism must possess the same conviction in their ideas and role as the communists had in their struggle for power."

This is the constant refrain of Djilas' slogan about "mega deaths" and the "hammer of war," his constant slogan calling for violence and the right of the stronger. It is herein that he apparently sees the last "chance" for the fulfillment of his insatiable lust for power.

BRIEFS

RETAIL PRICES--Belgrade--The June figures for retail price increases indicate that the Federal Executive Council's [FEC] decision to peg all prices on 6 June came in at the 11th hour. They were up 3.6 percent in May. In fact, June statistics also cover to a greater or lesser extent price increases which occurred in May, in particular in the second half of the month, with the result that the true effect of the FEC measures will be reflected in the July statistics. From the start of the year to the end of June retail prices increased by 16.2 percent. In comparison with June of last year, the figure is 28.9 percent higher. The June increases were due primarily to expensive fruit and vegetables, tobacco price increases, more expensive travel and service industry price increases. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0903 GMT 8 Jul 80 LD]